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Sixteen Pages

BRITISH FAVOR  
INCREASES IN  
CHINA'S TARIFFSMerchants Also Ask Govern-  
ment to Resume Control  
of Hankow ConcessionWHITEHALL OPINION  
AGAINST PROPOSALPlea Made for the Retention  
of Safeguards in the Inter-  
ests of British Trade

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, Nov. 14.—A plea that the British Government should resume its control of the Hankow concession handed over by the Chinese Nationalists last February under the Chen-O'Malley agreement was made in a letter to *The Times*, signed by the representatives of the British business organizations trading in China.

The signatories also express the opinion that "until Chinese Nationalism is able to furnish more evidence of constructive and administrative capacity than it has so far given, the safeguards under which British trade hitherto has been conducted ought not to be further weakened." The safeguards represented by concessions "ought, for the time being, to be maintained."

The signatories also name certain other safeguards which ought not, in their opinion, to be abandoned yet, namely, "extraterritoriality, foreign administration of customs and rights, and facilities hitherto recognized in respect of the sale and purchase of goods in the interior, and of the riverine and coastal carrying trade. . . . The abandonment of these safeguards and rights would be more dangerous to British trade than the boycott."

On the other hand, they favor increases in import tariffs, provided they apply all round and not only to British goods. They also support the recommendations of the extraterritoriality commission presided over by Sir John G. Giffard, and Chinese share in foreign administrative responsibilities "as the municipal council of the international settlement has already done."

A representative of *The Christian Science Monitor* understands that Whitehall's opinion is definitely against the merchants' proposal to take back the Hankow concession—a move which, it considers, would be both undesirable and impracticable. No landing of British marines at Hankow occurred during the week-end as far as is known here. But should such a temporary measure become necessary, it would be withdrawn, it is learned, as the Chinese restored order.

**Wuhan Control Changes**  
LONDON, Nov. 14 (P).—The latest flap in the Chinese civil war at Hankow, as indicated in dispatches received in London, appears to represent a shift in the control of the Wuhan cities from one radical leader, General Tang Sheng-chi, to another, General Ho-chien, with no general effect on the country at large. If anything General Ho-chien is regarded as more moderate than Tang Sheng-chi and British officials observe that he may represent a peace and settlement with the Nankai Nationalist forces which are expected to arrive in Hankow tomorrow.

British subjects in the native city have been advised to take refuge in the concession quarter as a precaution against possible disorder and looting, but thus far British marines have not landed.

**Peace Negotiations Urged**  
HANKOW, Nov. 14 (P).—Subordinates of Gen. Yang Sheng-chi, who assumed power in Hankow after the disintegration of the Nankai Nationalist Government, have asked the Nankai Nationalists, whose approach on Hankow has brought a reign of disorder, to cease hostilities and to open negotiations for peace.

Tang Sheng-chi has been variously reported as retreating westward with his troops and as having fled aboard a Japanese ship for Japan. He had been harassed steadily by the Nankai forces for some weeks.

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First Radio Station  
"On the Air" LicensedSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
Washington

THE first radio station really to be "on the air" has just received a license from the Federal Radio Commission. The license goes to the Flying Broadcasters, Inc., an organization of Army and Navy Reserve officers operating airplanes on the Pacific coast.

The station is literally an aeroradio station operated more or less in an experimental manner to develop radio-telephonic communication from airplanes, particularly in connection with radio-telegraphing. It is authorized to operate on 1470 kilocycles or 234 meters, with 50 watts power, and its maximum range is placed at not more than 30 miles in the daytime and possibly 60 miles at night. The call is KHAC.

Differences of  
Ministers Are  
Firmly DeniedFrench Premier and Foreign  
Minister Both Emphasize  
Their Desire for PeaceBy SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The plain denial given in public that there is political antagonism between the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, and the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, was none too soon given by M. Briand himself in his electoral town of Nantes. There has been a constant endeavor to place these two men in opposition with the elaborate melodramatic position that M. Briand stood for peace and M. Poincaré for war, with each endeavoring to thwart the other.

The foolish legend has been finally destroyed by M. Briand, who proclaims that there has never been any opposition between them and they have served each other with devotion and loyalty. Both these leaders yesterday emphasized their desire for peace in terms which dispelled the idea that there is a personal duel. M. Poincaré addressed the concluding session of the Etats Generaux or parliament of war sufferers in the great Versailles chateau, when 25,000 delegates, mostly former soldiers, passed before him.

The Radical newspaper, *Ere Nouvelle*, thus comments on his speech: "M. Poincaré while using cordial language toward his old opponent was careful not to awaken opposition. He clearly indicated that force should not be put at the service of adventure."

M. Briand himself has rarely pronounced more clearly in favor of international friendships. "France," he said, "resolutely turns toward peace and invites the peoples to organize juridical solutions." He believed that it was possible to banish war from the earth. The olive branch of peace was offered to the German statesmen during centuries of strife, and during which the German statesmen naturally protected their country's interests. He did not reproach them with anything. "The olive branch of peace does not extend its shade over a greater part of the world, but it will prosper and if tended will become a flourishing tree under which the peoples can live in peace. I am proud to be its gardener."

**PALESTINE ACCEPTS  
ROCKEFELLER GIFT**  
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
JERUSALEM, Nov. 14.—The unconditional offer of \$2,000,000 for a museum of antiquities at Jerusalem from John D. Rockefeller Jr. has been accepted by the Palestine Government. The correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* understands that a formal announcement will be made later.

James H. Breasted, Egyptologist of Chicago, through whom the \$2,000,000 offer was made for the Antiquities Museum at Cairo, is responsible for this gift. No conditions are attached to the Jerusalem offer such as entered into the Egyptian Government's acceptance of the Rockefeller gift. The Palestine Government is required merely to provide a site and complete the building in two years.

**Gain in Automobile Exports Expected  
as America Reaches Saturation Point**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—The saturation point in automobile consumption in the United States has been reached and a growing export business may be expected, according to Millar V. Ayres, analyst for the National Association of Finance Companies, at a national meeting under its auspices.

Contrary to the popular view that the saturation point means a time when people do not buy, Mr. Ayres said it means a steady consumption and he pointed to the boot and shoe and sewing machine industries as illustrations of industries which he said have passed the saturation point and are thriving on replacements. "Exports should exceed 421,000 cars this year, a figure greater than the entire production of 15 years ago," Mr. Ayres said, "but domestic consumption will be less than any year since 1922."

Mr. Ayres presented figures to show that in 1925 more than 3,000,000 automobiles of the 22,000,000 motor

National Policy on Farm Aid  
Drawn Up by Business GroupsGovernment's Program Must Follow Sound Economic  
Lines, Year's Survey Finds—McNary-Haugen Bill  
Opposed—Tariff Relief Recommended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—A sound national agricultural policy requires not only government action, but also the active participation and co-operation of farmers and other economic groups, according to findings of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture, whose report has just been made public here. The commission was established about a year ago by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, acting jointly with the National Industrial Conference Board, and its report follows a year's study of agricultural conditions and trends. The report characterizes the agricultural situation in the United States as "a question of fundamental national concern and of permanent importance to the American people."

It asserts that the aim of agricultural policies should be to effect such improvement in the farmer's economic position as is consistent with the wisest utilization of land resources, and to develop types of farmers and of rural conditions which make not only for greater prosperity, but also for continued social and political welfare throughout the Nation.

**Artificial Aids Opposed**  
Despite the farmer's need of obtaining higher prices for his products, the commission decries such legislation as the McNary-Haugen bill, which, it says, is "designed to raise the domestic over the world

DRY LAW FUTURE  
IS UP TO WOMEN,  
SAYS MR. BORAHThey Can Put Both Parties  
Behind Prohibition in  
1928, He Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The prohibition amendment can only be taken out of politics when both parties agree to enforce it and to retain it in the United States Constitution. Until then it is the duty of every citizen to try to get parties and candidates to declare their attitude not only on their willingness to enforce the law, but as to their desire to keep it in the Constitution.

With this statement William E. Borah (R.), United States Senator from Idaho, opened the campaign of the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, which the National Women's Committee for Law Enforcement will carry into every State before the 1928 election.

An audience of 5000 seated and standing in Carnegie Hall heard Mr. Borah's address. He spoke in support of the "supreme political problem" of the day in the face of which "mere political expediency is both discreditable and futile."

**Crowd Stands Up to Cheer**  
Twice they interrupted him with cheers and applause, standing up to cheer when he asserted that the only way to enforce the law is to place enforcement "in the hands of those who believe in it," and again when he said that the legislation has been proposed, the courts have ruled on its constitutionality and "it only remains to choose a President who will do his part to enforce the law."

He asserted that prohibition is the one question on which every voter has an opinion, the one issue which is uppermost in the conversation and the thinking of the people. In the face of this, he said, it is absurd for politicians to attempt to keep it out of the coming political campaign.

He reminded Republicans that Abraham Lincoln enforced the provisions of the Constitution even when it meant returning fugitive slaves to their owners, and he reminded Democrats that Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland threw political expediency to the winds in serious periods of political history.

It must be either enforcement or repeal, he declared, since so long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains in the Constitution there can be no changes in the Volstead Act to provide alcoholic liquor nor can the question be turned back to the states for individual solution. "This is a party government," he said. (Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Second \$100,000 Given  
for Shakespeare TheaterSPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
New York

THE American fund for rebuilding and endowment of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon has just been increased by a second gift of \$100,000 by Edward S. Harkness, according to an announcement by Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the advisory committee of the American Shakespeare Foundation.

The American fund now totals more than \$600,000, and the British committee's fund \$610,000. Mr. Lamont said. The American fund's quota is \$1,000,000. In addition to the cost of the theater and its equipment, which is estimated to be about \$750,000, there will be an endowment fund for the support of the theater and the maintenance of a permanent company of actors to perform Shakespearean plays at the Memorial Theater and on tour.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Reservoirs Prove Effectiveness  
in Flood Control, Test IndicatesPower Company Head Explains How Huge Dams  
Prevented Deerfield Valley From Being Devastated—Other Benefits Cited

Large reservoirs of hydroelectric plants have proved their effectiveness as a means of flood control in at least two instances during the recent high waters in New England, according to Henry I. Harriman, president of the New England Power Company. In the extreme upper valley of the Connecticut River and in the valley of the Deerfield, one of its Massachusetts tributaries, he pointed out, there was a freedom from floods as impressive as the crushing flood damage in the Winooksi and lower Connecticut valleys.

Two reservoirs of the New England Power Company on the Deerfield River high up in the Berkshire Hills drain a rugged area of some 400 square miles, approximately half the valley, one basin holding 3,000,000 gallons and the other 5,000,000 gallons. Government observations furnished to Mr. Harriman showed that while seven inches of rainfall was causing the disaster in the Winooksi Valley of Vermont, 10 inches of rainfall was running off the equally steep slopes of the upper Deerfield.

**How It Worked Out**  
Yet there was no flood on the Deerfield. Fully 60 per cent of the rain on the Deerfield watershed fell above the hydroelectric plants, and the rush of these waters was held back by their dams. The reservoirs were one-third full when the rain began, and when the deluge was over they still were not quite filled. Had the reservoirs not been there, the lower valley would have been devastated—for old residents say this stream formerly was considered one of the wildest in New England—and at least two feet would have been added to the height of the Connecticut River where it flowed high over the dam at Holyoke.

In addition to the flood prevention benefits of the Deerfield and Connecticut Lakes reservoirs, the power company estimates that there has been a conservation of water which, when translated into power, will be equivalent to 100,000 tons of coal. Mr. Harriman does not hold that hydroelectric reservoirs form the sole

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

CIVIC LEADERS  
AIM TO INSPIRE  
YOUNG VOTERSDuty to State to Be Stressed  
in Campaign, Says  
Mr. Hammond

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Improvement of rural schools—a problem faced by every state in the Union—was the major topic at the annual convention of the Missouri State Teachers' Association here. Among measures introduced with a direct bearing on the rural school were the following:

Adequate financing of the entire educational system of the State with a view to bringing to rural children the same opportunities that are possessed by city children; larger units for taxation and administration, to be effected through a proper consolidation of smaller districts and the setting up of central boards of supervisors; raising the qualifications for county superintendents to make them comparable with standards for superintendents of first-class high schools.

**Extra Funds Needed**  
In outlining the financial needs of the rural schools of Missouri, Charles A. Lee, State Superintendent of Schools, said that Missouri should supplement money raised by local taxation sufficiently to give children in the country equal educational advantages.

The newly elected head of the association, Eugene Fair, president of the Kirksville State Teachers' College, was instructed to appoint a legislative committee to draft measures recommended for submission to the 1929 Legislature.

The association also went on record as recommending the establishment of a federal department of education.

**Obviating Prejudices**  
A resolution was adopted on history writing to the effect that "Facts should be related dispassionately, and that prejudices and controversial texts supporting a belief or a theory should be shunned."

The teachers heard a group of noted speakers including Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of Law at Harvard University; Will Durant, author of "The Story of Philosophy"; Dr. Bruno Roselli, professor of Italian at Vassar; and Miss Cornelia Adair of Richmond, Va., president of the National Education Association.

**LORD BIRKENHEAD  
ELECTED RECTOR**  
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Birkenhead has been elected Rector of Aberdeen University, defeating Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal candidate, by 316 to 307 votes. John Massie, representing Labor, polled 200 votes.

Lord Birkenhead succeeds Lord Cecil of Chelwood, who was elected in 1924.

**PRINCE TO CHANGE RESIDENCE**  
LONDON, Nov. 14 (P).—The Prince of Wales expects to move from York House at St. James's Palace to his new residence at Marlborough House within a few days. His household goods have already been in process of transfer for some time.

MODERNIZATION  
OF ALIEN LAWS  
IS DAVIS PLEARelief of Evident Hardships  
Sought in Program of  
American SecretaryPREFERENCE GIVEN  
SKILLED LABORERSNew Classes of Deportables Pro-  
posed—Draft of Recommen-  
dations Ready for Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Modernization of the laws affecting immigration into the United States, tightening restrictions in some cases and liberalizing provisions in others where present measures work injustice or hardships is provided in a list of recommendations drawn up by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, to be submitted to Congress at its forthcoming session. The legislation is in the form of amendments to the General Immigration Law of 1917 and Immigration Act of 1924, and in addition a new immigration code is under consideration.

A summary of the proposals, which if adopted would make the new legislation only second in importance to the original quota law, follow:

Proposed amendments to the General Immigration Law of 1917:

1. Aliens deported who seek re-entry shall be liable to penalty in addition to re-deportation.
2. Transportation companies liable to be liable to fine for inadequate safeguards against stowaways.
3. Deportation laws shall be codified and strengthened; new classes of deportable aliens established, including all alien narcotic peddlers.
4. Immigration Act of 1924:
1. Alien husbands of Americans shall be exempted from quota requirements, which status is now accorded to alien wives of Americans.
2. Unmarried children of Americans between 18 and 21 shall be put on non-quota status instead of merely on a preference list to permit easy entrance.
3. Barring of alien students shall be permitted.
4. North American Indians shall be removed from the present prohibition against immigration into the United States.

**Liberalization of Restrictions**

1. Liberalization of present ban on wives and minor children of aliens married at the time of entry who entered the country lawfully for permanent residence prior to July 1, 1924.
2. Preference now given persons skilled in agriculture shall be granted on petition of responsible parties in the United States who are seeking to bring in skilled farm labor.
3. Preference shall be given to skilled laborers where importation is authorized on petition of responsible parties in the United States who are seeking to bring in skilled farm labor.
4. Preference shall be given to members of a learned profession, on petition of prospective employers, but it must be shown that labor of like kind cannot be found unemphatically in the United States.
5. Non-quota status shall be accorded aliens born in the country who have lost their citizenship.

**Enrollment Set Precedent**  
In general terms, Mr. Davis supports the important proposal to "legalize the residence in the United States of aliens who entered prior to the present quota law under a temporary status or concerning whose entry no record is available, provided that such aliens now meet the requirement of the immigration laws."

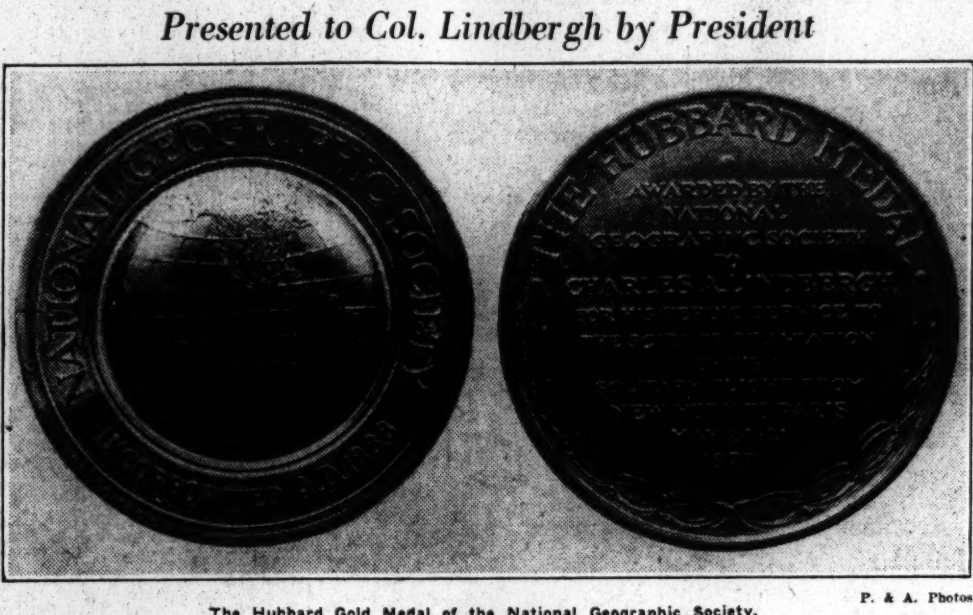
In regard to the last class of individuals whose anomalous position makes them privileged to stay in America but who cannot become citizens the situation, he says, "is against the interest of the Government as well as the individual alien for this action 'enrollment of aliens under direction of the naturalization service.'"

**So, Tommy Came Back  
With a Bag and a Sack**

NEW YORK (P).—Two-year-old Tommy Calvey, who was born in Glasgow for a year or more on account of immigration quota technicalities was a passenger on the Cameronia which has just arrived. His parents live in Worcester, Mass. When his mother visited Scotland two years ago, Tommy was born. Neither had the status of American citizens. Tommy was, therefore, ineligible to accompany his mother back, though she had a return permit. He remained with an aunt until a quota number came around for him, while the mother returned to America. He arrived with two bags, and in the core of a stewardess. He was the pet of the ship. His parents met him at the pier and there was general rejoicing.

MR. SMOOT SUPPORTS  
MELLON TAX PLAN

WASHINGTON (P).—Although at one time favoring a tax reduction of \$300,000,000, Chairman Smoot of the Senate Finance Committee now is prepared to stand squarely behind the Treasury and President Coolidge in holding the cut to \$225,000,000. After a call at the White House, he said that he still hoped expenditures would so adjust themselves that the cut could be made a little larger, but in view of the vast sums of money which will be needed for various projects, it is better to plan on a maximum cut of \$225,000,000.



The Hubbard Gold Medal of the National Geographic Society.

Firefly's Light  
Taken as Ideal  
in EfficiencyElectrical Illumination Is  
Not 'Even in Its Infancy,'  
Physicist Declares

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (P).—Asserting that present day illumination is "not even in its infancy as a science," the belief, that the "cold light of 100 per cent efficiency" such as the firefly boasts will come eventually through the study of atoms, is expressed by G. L. Wendt, dean of the college of chemistry and physics of the Pennsylvania State College, writing in the current issue of the *National Geographic Society*.

"Light is produced by the shifting of the electrons within the orbits in the atom, like a microscopic solar system," says Dean Wendt. "It should not be necessary to move the entire atom in order to make the electrons vibrate, for we have phosphorescent substances which give cold light, and even the humble firefly proves every summer evening that it can be done."

**To Force Vibration**  
"This problem illustrates the close connection between matter and energy. Within the atom they are so closely bound together that they are one. We need first a means for making the electrons vibrate, then an atom so built that the vibrations have the right quality, and cold light will be here."

"If we can reach 100 per cent efficiency, which we already have with electric heat, we shall have 25 times as much light for the same cost. The dark ages will be gone for good."

**Obtains Intense Heat**  
Dean Wendt has conducted some experiments on the explosion of the atom in which he has obtained temperatures six times as hot as the sun, using 100,000 volts of electricity. Continuing, he says about light:

"One of the greatest challenges to research is our present wastefulness in the production of light. In the best lamp we have a metallic filament heated by a current of electrons. When it gets hot enough the collisions of the atoms with the surface electrons sufficiently so that they cause vibrations in the ether, which constitute visible light. Of the energy put in .96 per cent goes to heat the wire and is lost. Illumination isn't even in its infancy as a science."

ECUADOR SIGNS  
MATCH CONTRACT

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 14 (P).—Dispatches from Quito, capital of Ecuador, state that the Ecuadorian Government has signed a contract with a Swedish syndicate granting the match monopoly in Ecuador for a period of 25 years.

The Government will receive 1,000,000 sucres per year, and progressive premiums of 100,000 sucres every five years. (The Ecuadorian sucre has a normal exchange value of 2.06 per dollar.) The syndicate, as a guarantee, will advance immediately a loan of 5,000,000 sucres to the Government which will be used in creating an agricultural trust bank.

Another  
"Anastasia"  
Story

MORE of the reminiscences  
of this chatty Negro  
character will be portrayed by  
E. R. G. Y.

Tomorrow  
Editorial Page



## INQUIRY ON JURY IN TEAPOT DOME CASE NEARS END

Charges of "Tampering" Expected to Result in Indictments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The grand jury investigation of alleged jury tampering, which brought to a premature end the Fall-Sinclair Teapot Dome conspiracy trial, is practically completed, and Government counsel, it is indicated, expect several indictments as a result of disclosures.

Involved in the accusations are Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Corporation, and one of the defendants in the Teapot Dome conspiracy case; Henry Mason Day, an executive of one of the Sinclair companies; Sheldon Clark, another Sinclair official; William J. Burns, president of a detective agency of that name, Sherman Burns and Raymond Burns, sons and associates of their father; and a dozen Burns operatives, who are alleged to have been used in carrying on "an improper surveillance" of the jury hearing the conspiracy trial.

Mr. Day and Mr. Clark are at liberty under bonds. Both refused to give the Grand Jury any information; taking advantage of the constitutional privilege that for them to testify might place them in jeopardy. A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Sinclair as the "principal" in the alleged jury tampering has also been issued, but as he is already under bonds, and the Government does not wish to disclose its case against him, service has been held in abeyance.

The United States Attorney's office, which has been conducting the investigation, let it be known that it would press for an early trial, should indictments be returned. The new Fall-Sinclair trial has been set for Jan. 16, and it is possible that court action growing out of the jury-tampering accusations may take place before the original case is resumed.

Mr. Sinclair is already under conviction for contempt of the Senate, as the result of a jury trial early this year. This case is now before the Supreme Court for a final decision. His lease and holdings of the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve have been voided by the Supreme Court on the ground that they were fraudulently made and obtained. He must again face a jury on conspiracy charges as the result of the Teapot Dome lease, and a warrant for his arrest has already been issued, making grave accusations against him in connection with the alleged jury tampering.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of Interior, and with Mr. Sinclair a defendant in the Teapot Dome conspiracy case, so far has in no way been connected with the affair.

Outstanding in the disclosures are the activities of Mr. Burns, his son, Sherman, and their agents. Government detectives raided their headquarters and captured "reports" by Burns operatives of their shadowing of jurors and inquiries into their financial and domestic affairs. Long distance telephone records have also been obtained by the Government showing calls between Washington and the Burns office in New York, that were charged to Mr. Sinclair.

The Burns group admitted their scrutiny of the jurors but alleged that this was done to protect the

jurors from improper activities on the part of the Government. Mr. Burns charged that one of his agents had seen an assistant United States attorney general in conference with one of the jurors.

A Burns detective, William J. McMullen, known to the Burns agency as William V. Long, has testified that the story was false. Mr. McMullen explained his turning state's evidence on the ground that he "became disgusted" with the duty asked of him.

He said the Burns agency plotted the "frame up" so that if the case went to the jury and an unfavorable verdict should be returned, it could be alleged that the Government had improperly influenced the jury.

Mr. Burns has asked for permission to explain to the grand jury his side of the story. This was granted him, after he had informed the Government what he expected to tell the jury. A mass of corroborative evidence has been accumulated by the United States Attorney's office under the direction of Neil Burkinshaw, assistant, who has been in charge of the case.

## VERMONT WORK MOVES RAPIDLY

Flood Teaches Fellowship of Man, Gov. Weeks Says in Sermon

The holding of a union service in the auditorium of the city hall at Montpelier, the first Protestant church service held in the Vermont capital since the flood, is related in Associated Press reports. Clad still in their working clothes, the people attended in response to the invitation of Gov. John E. Weeks, who preached a brief sermon, all the Protestant pastors taking part in the service. He dwelt upon the lesson that had been learned in the fellowship of man in rising to meet the demands of relief and reconstruction.

John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, has arrived in Vermont, visiting Burlington and Montpelier, where James L. Fieser, national vice-chairman of the Red Cross, has also been surveying the situation, both in preparation for the conference to be held with Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Governor Weeks and state and army officials.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, has asked President Coolidge to include New Hampshire in the tour of inspection to be made by Secretary Hoover and Mr. Sargent, and has announced that he will ask federal aid in rebuilding highways. The Associated Press reported an unofficial statement that the New Hampshire Legislature will convene in special session on Nov. 29 to consider reconstruction plans.

The state highway department is working on one of the largest problems, that of opening and keeping open avenues of transportation for supplies. It is probable that \$700,000 or \$800,000 will be needed to make the roads and bridges passable for winter.

## ABYSSINIA TO PAY DAMAGES TO BRITAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The dispute between the British and Ethiopian governments arising out of an affair last summer in which a number of British Somalis were killed on Abyssinian territory, by Ethiopian troops, has been settled by a court of inquiry, fixing the damages to be paid by Abyssinia at £2500, and by the "dismissal" of the official who was responsible for the attack. The court was composed of two British and two Abyssinian members with the Belgian Minister in Addis Ababa as chairman. Some regret is felt in British official circles at the lightness of the compensation having in view the gravity of the incident. But it is recognized that the award having been given in Great Britain's favor, establishes the essential justice of her case.

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## Memories of Maine Days Flavor Readings of "Little Millay Girl"

Hearing Her "Say" Some of Her Own Poems Is Vivid Experience—Book Collectors Already Prize Last Year's Libretto of Her Opera

When Edna St. Vincent Millay left Vassar College, some 15 years ago, she went to live in a dim little Greenwich Village garret, determined to write. In the garret there were only a bed, a table that began its career as a packing box, and a solitary chair. She was classically impetuous, but in her senior year at college she had written "Renaissance," and so it was unthinkable that her future could be anything but writing.

Miss Millay is not the most prolific of contemporary poets. Four slim volumes were all that bore her name until recently, when book collectors rose to the discovery that they had best buy all the copies they could find of the first edition of her libretto for "The King's Henchmen," for which Deems Taylor wrote the music.

But somewhere along the way Miss Millay had thought of reading her own poems aloud in public. Of all contemporary poets who thus read, even taking into consideration Carl Sandburg's extraordinary exhibitions, Miss Millay does so incomparably.

Like a Little Girl  
The other evening Miss Millay read at Clark University in Worcester. This evening she will read in Hartford. In a day or two somewhere else. She comes upon the platform looking like a little girl dressed up in a trailing gown of Renaissance brocade. She stares out of wide eyes at her audience, scatters her books and a large sheet of paper in a confused and toppling pile on the reading desk as a little girl scatters jackstraws that she may have the more adventurous time withdrawing what she wants.

She never explains her poems; sometimes she introduces them by some such polite, harmless fiction as "I shall read you four from 'A Very Little Sphinx'; they have each very good titles; but I have forgotten them, so I'll just read them." Or, "I shall try to say to you one about a bobolink; I have never said it to anyone, so I do not know if I can remember it," and the audience is intensely relieved as she does remember it perfectly.

Her fine feeling for her native State of Maine often occurs in her verse. In Camden in her early years she was known among the neighbors as "that wild little red-haired Millay girl." So when tales of her accomplishments first filtered back to her home neighborhood Maine rather scathingly and folded its hands rigidly, waiting cautiously to see what it was that the wild little red-haired girl had done now. Later on more than one of her own neighbors was

to say, "Why, she's turned out all right; she's not only a poet, she's a good poet."

Memories of Maine  
She lives little in Maine now. Partly New York, partly Italy and, for a while, when she was working on "The King's Henchmen," New Mexico. But what is there except memories of Maine in:

Always I climbed the wave at  
Shook the sand from my shoes at night.  
That now am caught between great  
Stricken with noise, confused with  
light

Then, brushing back the red hair  
and kicking aside the long train of  
her dress-up gown she will tell you  
about the little girl who constantly  
fetched in flowers her mother whis-  
pered afterward were weeds, and of  
the little girl's hurt conclusion upon  
overhearing:

Must be purple's weeds  
And pink and white poeas.

The flavor of the theater comes  
out pungently when Miss Millay  
reads her own play, "Two Slatterns  
and a King"—which will take me  
about eight minutes, and I shall  
play all the parts, which are written  
in a galloping doggerel some-  
thing like a fifteenth century mor-  
ality play. So she commands people  
sitting on the platform to give her  
space, twitches a high backed chair  
into place and forthwith successfully  
becomes the King, Tidy and her  
shrewish and untidy competitor.

And then when she had finished  
that, which, after all, requires not  
only sophisticated and more knowl-  
edge of the theater than any little  
girl ever had, she gathers up her  
clutter of books, her large piece of  
paper, catches up the train of cop-  
per and gold brocade, smiles elvish-  
ly, and is gone.

TOWNS DEMAND RIVER CONTROL  
National Issue, Says Farm Bureau Speaker at Hearing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The Mississippi and New England flood control problems are parts of a national issue affecting the whole country and involving questions of conservation, irrigation, reclamation and reforestation on a country-wide scale, speakers before the resumed sessions of the House Committee on Flood Control declared.

Speaking for farmers with 15,000 local organizations through 45 state federations and total membership of 1,000,000, Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that "flood control is a national issue" and that the farmers and the communities on such rivers cannot longer be expected to bear the bur-

den of controlling waters which flow down upon them from great areas beyond their respective states.

Scott Leavitt (R.), Representative from Montana, emphasized the vast areas involved in the Mississippi flood control program when he urged that reclamation projects on the Milk River, Montana, and the chain of lakes in the northern part of his State, close to the Canadian line, should be considered as part of the entire system.

Three prospective reservoir sites were called to the committee's attention by Mr. Gray, as indicating what might be accomplished by water storage, the upper Arkansas River tributaries in Kansas, the Devil's Lake region in North Dakota, and the Cove Creek development in Tennessee.

GIFTS AID MEMORIAL TO SAINT-GAUDENS  
Cornish Estate and Woodland Setting Safeguarded

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CORNISH, N. H.—That the Augustus Saint-Gaudens estate may always be surrounded with woodlands, the Memorial is to receive 100 acres of adjacent woodland, the gift of Mrs. E. J. Holmes and her brother, William Beaman, residents of Cornish, whose father originally persuaded Mr. Saint-Gaudens to settle here and found the famous Cornish colony of artists.

Through the generosity of Homer Saint-Gaudens, son of the sculptor, the furnishings of "Aspet" have been presented to the Memorial, and this year the public has been privileged to inspect the home of the artist, arranged almost exactly as when the sculptor lived here. With these recent additions, the estate and country immediately surrounding will be preserved just as in the days of Saint-Gaudens.

Of the 10,000 visitors who came here in the past few months, many were school children, and many more were members of women's clubs throughout New England, a number of which came in groups to study the art of Saint-Gaudens. According to the assistant director, Mrs. Ida Metz Reed, the Memorial is rapidly achieving a high degree of artistic and educational influence.

## RESERVOIRS AID FLOOD CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition to all flood problems or even perhaps to a majority of them, but he considers it one of the methods which in his opinion must be combined with others such as dykes, jetties, spillways, irrigation reservoirs and reforestation, according to the local conditions on each stream. Hydroelectric plants without reservoirs whose dams merely utilize the flow of a stream have little if any effect in checking floods, he remarked, for it is water storage that counts in flood prevention.

"Reservoirs can be used most advantageously," he explained, "on the upper reaches of streams, where the slopes are steep and the land which must be inundated is not too expensive. Some streams are not practicable for reservoirs."

"I doubt whether reservoirs can be used in more than a small way in solving the Mississippi flood problem. It is difficult to store the waters of a large stream flowing with little fall through a low, flat area, and I am told that the fall of the lower Mississippi is only about four inches in a mile. Little, if any, power can be generated with such a slight fall as that, no matter what the mass of water."

Question of Dams  
"Reservoirs may aid in holding back some water from the upper regions of the Mississippi, but it would be a mistake for me to pretend that benefits gained in hilly New England offer a solution for the drainage of the relatively level delta region from St. Louis south. Dykes and outlets probably are more practical there."

As to safeguarding reservoir projects from the possibility of bursting dams, in which as at Becket, Mass., the water storage becomes a menace

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WINTER WHEAT AREA IN KANSAS  
TOPEKA, Nov. 14—Wheat seedling is finished in Kansas, with estimated area of 11,000,000 acres. Conditions for seedling were almost perfect, and fields sown early show a fine growth, but generally the central and western Kansas wheat belt needs moisture. Kansas wheat gets its best start in November, taking root that insures against extreme cold weather. Wheat not yet above the surface of the ground is sprouting.

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## BRITAIN DEFERS PROPOSED CUT IN MINERS' WAGE

Compromise in the Durham Area Continues Existing Rate Until March 1, 1928

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, Nov. 14.—The miners' leaders reached a compromise with the coal owners in Durham area, where there has been a question of a further reduction in the already low wages. The men's vote is now being taken to confirm this provisional settlement. The compromise continues the existing wage rates until March 1, 1928, a new agreement to be made by the end of the year after the coal stoppage. The dispute this compromise is to terminate has been going on since September.

After the formal opening has been observed. The building, from a standpoint of beauty and convenience, is declared to be one of the finest in this section. The design is early California Spanish mission style, with a red-tiled roof and a large central tower. The building is constructed of brick and is finished with a light-colored stucco. The main entrance is through a large portico supported by columns. The interior is finished with a light-colored stucco. The building is located at the corner of Bell and Maywood streets.

## OBREGON ESCAPES BOMBERS' ATTACK

Attempt to Assassinate Presidential Candidate Fails

MEXICO CITY, (P)—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the sole remaining Mexican presidential candidate, General Alvaro Obregon, is being investigated by police to determine if it had any connection with a political conspiracy. General Obregon had come to Mexico City to resume active charge of his political campaign when two bombs were thrown at his automobile. Three men who threw the bombs from another automobile were arrested after two of them had been wounded in the pursuit. Police said they appeared to be workmen who were acting for enemies of General Obregon.

## Students From 59 Nations in American University

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO—Fifty-nine nationalities are represented on the campus of the University of Chicago by students enrolled this fall, the university announces. Practically every country in Europe is represented and Asia has sent a large group, including 60 Chinese students. Others come from Japan, India, Siam, Singapore and Burma.

## FIVE COLLEGE DROP OUT OF CONFERENCES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (P)—Because "too much money and energy" is spent on conferences which overlap each other and have the same aims, five women's colleges, Smith,assar, Wellesley, Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke, today resigned from the Women's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government, which has just closed a three-day conference at Smith. The five colleges will support only two conferences on student government in the future, one to be held in the spring

## SPANISH DESIGN FOR NEW CHURCH

Attractive Edifice Built at Bell and Maywood, Calif.

In referring to the first services held in First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Bell and Maywood, Calif., the Industrial Post of Bell, said:

The new edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Bell and Maywood, located at 135 North Vinevale Avenue, Bell, Calif., has been completed.



First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bell and Maywood, Calif.

Reprinted from Industrial Post, Bell, Calif.

The formal opening has been observed. The building, from a standpoint of beauty and convenience, is declared to be one of the finest in this section. The design is early California Spanish mission style, with a red-tiled roof and a large central tower. The building is constructed of brick and is finished with a light-colored stucco. The main entrance is through a large portico supported by columns. The interior is finished with a light-colored stucco. The building is located at the corner of Bell and Maywood streets.

The main building is a rectangle 40x100 feet, facing on Vinevale Avenue. On the north and south sides of this rectangle are aisles connected to covered entrance porches. Entrance to the main auditorium is also gained through these porches. All entrance doors are made of solid redwood plank. Steel sash is used and glazed with hammered amber cathedral glass.

A stairway leads from the foyer to a balcony overlooking the auditorium. On this balcony are rooms used for board of directors, clerk and Sunday school class rooms. In the west end of the auditorium is the rear entrance of which are rooms for readers, pianist, soloist and librarian. Upstairs over these rooms are two Sunday school class rooms and organ loft. Provision is made for a later installation of an organ.

The interior shows exposed rough trusses and walls of cream-colored stucco. Open beam work above adds a note of early Spanish craftsmanship to this pleasant church interior. Draperies are carried out in red velvet and lighting fixtures, in wrought iron of early Spanish design. The north aisle with attendant's room will at present be used for a reading room.

The acoustics were so successfully carried out that a conversational voice can be plainly heard in any part of the auditorium. The seating capacity is 500.

The building was designed by Paul Rockwood, of Monrovia, engineering work by Robert M. Finlayson, Monrovia, and construction work by Robert Gray, also of Monrovia.

**\$30,000 GIVEN UNIVERSITY**  
CLEVELAND, O.—Western Reserve University has been notified that the will of Mrs. Seville Hanna Morse gives \$30,000 to that institution. The money is to be set apart to be known as "The Gertrude Hanna Hubbell Fund," and the income from it is to be used for the purpose of assisting girl students in the college for women.

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## BEECHAM PLANS OPERA SEASON FOR LONDONERS

Noted Composer and Conductor Seeks 150,000 Amateurs at 10s. Per Head

LONDON, Nov. 14 (P)—A long-heralded plan of Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor, composer and operatic impresario, to produce opera on a large scale in London, and in the large provincial centers of England at a comparatively low cost is announced.

Sir Thomas dismisses the possibility of securing a state subsidy in connection with his scheme. He estimates that there are 150,000 "amateurs who attend faithfully infrequent performances in London and elsewhere," and he asks for a yearly subscription of 10s. each from these



Reprinted from Industrial Post, Bell, Calif.

for five years. This, he says, will ensure five seasons of opera at a cost of £60,000 each season and will thus make possible the establishing of a permanent orchestra comprised of eminent artists.

Recently Sir Thomas stated that if the 150,000 amateur music lovers in England were all to subscribe to his scheme it would cost them something like two pence a week.

Before launching the erection of a building Sir Thomas intends to rent a large theater and if he receives sufficient support a special theater will then be built. One of his aims is to produce first class operas which are little known in this country. He intends to put on his first opera next spring. If the scheme is not successful in England he will try it in the United States.

Sir Thomas Beecham, who is a son of the late Sir Joseph Beecham, is famous as a conductor. He received a knighthood on Jan. 1, 1916, and succeeded to his father's baronetcy in October, 1916.

## INDICATIONS OF POTASH FOUND IN NOVA SCOTIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
HALIFAX, N. S.—Geological engineers who have surveyed the Malaga salt deposits, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, preparatory to the general development of the properties about to begin, estimate that within nine square miles there are 200,000,000 tons of salt, of which 60,000,000 are pure white salt, and the other of such quality that a simple process of dissolution and evapora-

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two-clasp effect.

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## ITALY REMAINS DISSATISFIED WITH NEW PACT

Anxiety Also Said to Be Felt  
in England—Italian  
Press Comment

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
ROME, Nov. 14.—The declarations made by Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, after signing the pact with Yugoslavia, have not convinced Italy that the object of the pact is pacific and is not directed against her. The anxiety which is felt in England over this new pact is regarded here as a confirmation that the fears expressed when the pact was announced and are shared by impartial observers.

## AMERICAN VIEW GAINS SUPPORT

Purported Secret Files Are  
Said to Show Mexico's  
Hand in Nicaragua

WASHINGTON (P)—The Washington Herald, a Hearst newspaper, is publishing a copyrighted article incorporating facsimiles of documents said to have come from secret files of the Mexican Government supporting the claim of President Coolidge and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, that the recent Nicaraguan revolution was fomented and supported by Mexico.

One document, dated June 2, 1926, purports to be an order for payment of \$50,000 to Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda, Mexican representative of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, who led the revolt, for the express purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

Other orders purport to call for payment of sums ranging from \$5000 to \$25,000 to Dr. Zepeda and Dr. Carlos Leon, for performance of secret missions confided to each, they said, by President Calles or the chief of the presidential staff. The arms are charged in the documents to the secret expenses of the presidential staff.

The Herald says that these papers, and more to be published later, were brought to this country by Mexican officials and obtained from them by the Hearst newspapers. All, it declares, will be placed at the disposal of the State Department and of Congress.

Explaining American intervention in Nicaragua, President Coolidge, in a message to Congress early in the year, asserted that the Nicaraguan revolution was being fostered by the Mexican Government.

Considerable controversy was precipitated and the subject was debated at length on the floors of the Senate and House.

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## ACT DISSATISFIED HUNGARIAN DRIES

Drinking of Wine Causes  
Inebriation Among Children

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
BUDAPEST (By mail to London),  
Nov. 14.—A law just passed in Hungary forbids the sale of alcoholic drinks to young persons under 18. Provision, however, is made to allow children to buy liquor for their parents. Two months' imprisonment or a fine can be imposed for a viola-

tion of the law. The Social Democratic proposal that public houses should be closed on Sundays and holidays was defeated. The Minister of public health, Dr. John Wass, a former theological professor, pleaded with the Government for the establishment of ardent wells and a reliable water supply in vineyard districts, where wine has almost entirely supplanted water as a beverage.

The result, according to Dr. Wass, is that from 5 to 8 per cent of the children in these parts attend school in an inebriated condition. The dry of Hungary regret the laxity of the new measure, and the Government assurance that enforcement would be "alleviated" by other regulations.

## EX-COMMUNISTS HOLD MEETING IN SOFIA

Government Permits First  
Conference Since 1922

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
SOFIA, Nov. 14.—The League of Independent Labor Unions consisting of ex-Communists has ended the first general conference it has been permitted to hold since the overthrow of Stamboulsky's Agrarian government 4½ years ago. The League has 7000 members now as compared with 30,000 before the anti-Agrarian coup d'état, mostly tailors, shoemakers, carpenters and bakers.

Although Communism is outlawed in Bulgaria, the conference was not subjected to police interference, and was allowed to receive vehemently applauded greetings from Russian and other Communist Labor unions. A delegate from Prague delivered greetings from the Czech Communist Labor unions, and extolled the conditions of the Soviet Republic.

All the old slogans and menaces were freely used. The conference is regarded as showing that the Lapsch government, despite the drastic law for the defense of the state, grants a large degree of freedom to the radicals and that thousands of Bulgarian workers continue to cherish unlimited faith in Russia.

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"The keeping of my atlas up to date is a real service, which is highly appreciated. In view of changing conditions in the world today, I consider the LOOSE LEAF ATLAS far superior to any other kind."—E. M. Herr, President, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., New York.

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## Co-operation on Land and Sea Is Merchant Marine Objective

Success of Latter Depends to Large Extent on  
Railroads, Mr. Hurley Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Discussion of the development and maintenance of the American Merchant Marine took concrete form in the program submitted to the United States Shipping Board by Edward N. Hurley, former head of the board. The plan provides for co-operation between land transportation and ocean shipping.

Mr. Hurley said some time ago that the success of the merchant marine depended to a large extent upon the railroads.

The plan involves a revolving fund of \$400,000,000 to be authorized by Congress, the money to be lent to private companies at 2½ per cent for the building of freight and passenger vessels. This, Mr. Hurley believes, would enable builders to contend with the foreign advantages of cheaper labor and other costs.

Mr. Hurley also has a plan for helping the Government get "rid of the war-time vessels by compelling every borrower of government money for building a modern vessel to purchase at terms fixed by the shipping board a certain number of the present fleet of government-owned vessels."

The industrial recovery of Europe is given as a reason for the United States to carry at least 50 per cent of its exports in its own vessels. A delegate from Prague delivered greetings from the Czech Communist Labor unions, and extolled the conditions of the Soviet Republic.

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## Personal Christmas Cards



## SOUTHERN FARM FAST ADOPTING BETTER METHOD

Man and Mule Yielding to Machinery and New Era of Prosperity Opens

JACKSON, Miss. (Special Correspondence)—Man and mule are gradually giving way to natural science and mechanics and southern agriculture is opening up largely toward machinery and electrification, observers of the farm situation below the Ohio River report.

A new order of agriculture is the reason. A barometer as to progress toward farm machinery is afforded in an excellent way by the sale of cream separators and milking machinery. These devices are accurate indicators of the progress of any agricultural section toward machinery. The figures show that more of these devices are being sold in the southern states than in any other section. That has been true for the last three or four years.

**Scientific Farming Methods**  
Harrows and binders and reapers will follow this development of the farm machinery demand south. As also plows, motors, electric light plants, and so on, for where one finds diversification becoming established there one also finds increased buying power, advanced farming methods, more thought toward scientific practices, etc.

The thought of southern leaders in this connection is well emphasized in excerpts from a statement by C. P. Couch of the Mississippi Power & Light Company, who said it is, "highly necessary for southern farmers to continue toward the application of scientific farming methods."

"Agricultural and industrial development go hand in hand," he declared. At some of the results of "electrified farming," he named: Greater use of machinery on the farm; substitution of mechanical for man power; greatly increased production per man; conservation of human life and strength; greater comforts and conveniences of the farm; less drudgery in the home; greater opportunities for recreation; greater attractiveness and interest in farm life; the mechanical problems will interest young men and keep them on the farm; happier lives.

It is not generally known of the South that many crops other than cotton are being grown and have been grown here for a very great many years. It is not generally known that at one time the South was the Nation's leading section in the production of food stuffs. The reconstruction period following the war between the states brought about an economic situation whereby cotton was the one "money crop" absolutely imperative, for in those dark days it was not a question of growing something, but a question of growing money; the South was penniless.

This resulted in the building up of an evil condition of agricultural economics that has been as a millstone around the necks of southern agriculturists for the past half-century.

For the last 12 years, since the advent of the boll weevil, the diversification trend has been taking shape. Just how much progress has been made is indicated by the fact that the 1920 government survey showed that one southern state, Georgia, led the entire Nation in percentage of increased farm wealth, and another southern state, Mississippi, was third in rank. Diversification brought about this progress—diversification and the growth of the practice of employing farm machinery.

Georgia for many years has been one of the Nation's greatest growers of cotton, yet Georgia has developed to the point that 13 commercial crops are grown in the State every year.

**Progress in Other States**  
Particular progress in this direction is being made in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas and Oklahoma. In fact, virtually every Southern state is acting upon the urge to seize upon the many favorable opportunities they have for promoting dairying and diversification as never promoted in any other section of the world. All agricultural economic laws are in favor of their plans.

The climate is ideal for the dairy

**For Sale**  
Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear  
This store, consisting of Stock, Fixtures and Lease, for Sale. Right in the busiest little city in the State of New York.

Cortland is the county seat of Cortland county, located in the center of the state and in the Finger Lakes region. 55 miles south of Syracuse, 44 miles north of Binghamton. A city of more than 16,000 with a growing population of 50,000 people. Business comes to this city from some 60 small towns and hamlets, also from a rich farming country. More than 30 varied manufacturing industries, some running day and night shifts, making Wire Cloth, Wire Netting, Nails, Automobiles, Typewriters, Wall Paper, Fish Lines, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Woolen Shirts, Overalls, Motor Boats, Boxes, Machinery, Forgings, Furniture, etc. Cortland never had labor troubles. 10% of population are foreign.

This store is located right in the heart of big business, has new store front, lowest rent covering a term of years, and is directly opposite the largest store. This business was established in 1895 and is known as a popular price store.

Stock and fixtures inventory about \$12,000. The only desirable store location to be found in the city, with wonderful possibilities for expanding business. For sale only by the owner.

M. W. GILES

## Federation Head



MRS. WILLIAM H. PURDY

There are long grazing seasons, plenty of sunshine and fresh air, small housing expense, low labor costs, low taxes, plenty of water, and feedstuff can be grown in abundance, some of it growing wild, as, for instance, kudzu hay and other plants that have been found to be admirable for the dairy cow.

Another factor in favor of greater use of farm machinery in the South is the labor situation. The exodus of the Negro, caused the southern planter much alarm a few years ago. It is an undeniable fact that the South is the place for the Negro, so far as the Negro's welfare is concerned. Also, southern farmers thought they couldn't very well get along without him. But in case where they had to, they turned to farm machinery—and are doing better farming than ever before.

The Negro laborer does not aid the adoption of farm machinery. But as Negroes leave and white men take over more of the farming, necessity leads them to machinery. Some of the white men, fortunately, are settlers from the advanced states of the north and middle West, men who never knew anything but diversified farming—nothing about cotton. They aid progress toward machinery.

The Negro colleges are doing a very good work; the students are taught practical things about farming with machinery. Some of the best educational work in this country is being done among southern Negroes, and some of these great Negro educators some day will be recognized as having performed most remarkable services not only for their race but for national society. The Negro is not given any fancy "frills" in educational training; he is taught the highest form of Negro citizenship—service in its most applied manner.

So it is that the Negro exodus ridged the South of many of those Negroes who were wholly unfit for the advanced type of farming that is being established in that section today, and the educators are furnishing a better type of Negro.

**Returns to Old Standards**  
Ten years ago no butter was produced in the South to speak of. In 1923 the South produced approximately 65,000,000 pounds of butter. In 1924 that section, despite a good cotton year that discouraged dairying to some extent, showed an increase of about 35,000,000 or 45,000,000 pounds of butter. Speaking in dollars and cents, the South had a butter output in 1924 valued at about \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

Development of diversification does not mean progress. In the South it doesn't at any rate. It means that the South is returning to those highly profitable lines of farming that made the old South one of the richest sections of America.

**MOXIE MOXIE**  
Lost Call!  
To the Trade:  
The present MOXIE "C" deal closes the 22nd. Wire, write or phone your Moxie jobber, who is authorized by us to make delivery to you, before the 22nd.

The Moxie Company  
By F. M. Archer  
P. S. Last MOXIE "C" Deal 1927

## WOMEN CALLED TO HELP DEFEND NATIONAL PARKS

New York Club Federation Will Vote on Proposal to Ban Commercialism

By MARJORIE SHULER  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The 400,000 members of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs will become defenders of very national park in the United States if a proposal pending before the thirty-third annual convention of the federation here this week is passed.

The resolution is sweeping in its scope, calling upon the women to "oppose any and all attempts to use any part of any national park for commercial purposes in the interests of any community or group of individuals." If the convention passes the resolution the federation automatically will be placed on record against any such measure as the proposed Beecher Meadows proposition in the Yellowstone or the diversion of water in any other national park.

The resolution is proposed by Mrs. Charles C. Marshall of New York City, chairman of the federation's division of natural resources, who also is sponsoring a resolution urging the United States Government to adopt a national policy of food control.

Three specific measures of food control are asked for by the resolution, reforestation of denuded lands at headwaters in addition to the building of levees and other structures along the banks of rivers, a congressional appropriation for the acquisition of lands for forestry purposes, such lands to be put under forest management by national and state governments, and the national system of range control put into operation along the western tributaries of the Mississippi River.

**Will Defend Prison Labor**  
The convention also will take up the question of substituting State-controlled farms where prisoners can be put to work for the present system of county jails where those under sentence are kept in idleness. Miss Julia Jaffray of New York City, chairman of the federation division of penology and delinquency will advocate the State-controlled farm plan and will ask that the federation seek support from the State Department of Correction and the State Crime Commission for the reorganization of the county jail system throughout the State according to an outline worked out by a committee of which George W. Wickham was chairman.

Mrs. Haley Fiske of New York City, president of the board of visitors of the New York State Reformatory for Women, will present the needs of the institution where it is said that buildings are falling into disrepair with no funds to replace them and no money available for the training of inmates. Mrs. Fiske will appeal to the federation to support the request for appropriations for Bedford to be introduced into the next legislature.

**Department of Education**  
Miss Ida J. Butcher of Utica,

## Honorary Chairman



MRS. ALBERT M. HILDRETH

chairman of the department of applied education, is asking for endorsement of the proposed bill for a federal department of education with a Secretary in the Cabinet of the President, and Mrs. Florence H. Bethell of Westchester County has a resolution calling for endorsement of the state public safety bureau "as far as possible" and co-operation with the work of local bureaus to teach safety in schools and homes.

Meetings of the state board of officers, directors and committee chairmen, a luncheon at the Kanawha Club for the board and the annual Helmut Fellowship dinner precedes the formal opening of the convention.

A feature of the week will be the annual press dinner at which the speakers will be Mrs. Frances Parkison Keyes, associate editor of Good Housekeeping; Mrs. Anna Steens Richardson, director good citizenship bureau, the Woman's Home Companion; and Mrs. Genevieve Parkhurst, contributing editor of Pictorial Review. Mrs. Harold V. Milligan of New York City will preside over the annual music dinner, and Mrs. Charles E. Gregory of New Rochelle has charge of the American Home luncheon. Albert Ottinger, Attorney General, will speak on laws, and the note of patriotism underlying the convention program, will be emphasized in the final evening's speaker by Col. James A. Moss and Col. A. C. Wilder.

Mrs. William H. Purdy of White Plains, president of the federation, will preside and the program is in charge of Mrs. Mark Wilder of Watertown. Mrs. Albert H. Hildreth of Syracuse, past president, is honorary chairman of local arrangements with Dr. Clara J. Beall of Syracuse active chairman.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD**  
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—Plans for electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Pittsburgh and Altoona have been completed. The railroad electrical equipment has been given to leading electrical manufacturers. It is said 60 locomotives will be required. Heavy grades over this section of line have always been a serious operating problem, which makes electrification desirable. Engineers have been studying the project for more than a year.

## EDUCATORS GAIN HELP OF PUBLIC FOR CHILD NEEDS

Parents' Association Notes Progress Made by Right Kind of Co-operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—New evidences of "intelligent co-operation" in which parents, officials, business and professional men are contributing to unprecedented progress in education were stressed at a luncheon given here by the United Parents Association of Greater New York, Inc.

The luncheon, which was attended by more than 600 teachers and parents, was in honor of the Board of Education as the inaugural feature of "Open School Week" here, Nov. 7 to 11.

"The various interests of the community, professional, commercial, official, and private have developed a new 'education consciousness' which is greatly aiding the improvement of our school systems," declared Dr. Frederick P. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, who presided.

"The wise application of this interest is very striking. The growth which has been made during the past year alone, not only in New York City, but in the country generally, would not have been possible without this intelligent general support."

The importance of this type of co-operation, especially between the heads of big businesses and the school authorities, was emphasized by Robert E. Simon, president of the United Parents' Association.

"The entire civic, social and commercial life of the future depends upon the child of today," he said, "and no efforts should be spared to bring about the best results possible."

Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, also made a plea for continuation and increasing of the co-operative thought in education as a means of increasing the applicable value of education.

"The knowledge which is taught in the schools should be knowledge which is worth while—knowledge which has some aim or purpose," Dr. O'Shea declared.

The responsibility of educational leadership was cited by Ernest E. Cole, counsel for the State education department, who declared that the public school is today a target for every individual and group with "a new idea or a new 'ism'."

George J. Ryan, president of the board of education emphasized the relationship between the present problems, and public understanding of the problems and needs of the school administration.

**MR. FORD BUYS OLD ENGINES.**  
PERRY, N. Y. (AP)—Agents for Henry Ford, searching this vicinity for antiquated machinery, bought a steam engine 50 years old and another machine nearly a century old from Elmer French. Mr. French was so elated over the sale he forgot to show the agents a sausage grinder more than 100 years old, which has a wooden roller to which are attached steel teeth.

## PROGRESSIVES WIN IN PRINTERS' VOTING

Six Changes Will Be Made in Constitution

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—A complete victory for the progressive element of the International Typographical Union was indicated here when results of a referendum vote on six changes in the constitution were announced at national headquarters.

The changes were proposed at the diamond jubilee convention of the organization here last August. The proposals adopted were as follows:

To dissolve trade district unions and affiliate all subordinate unions directly with the international union.

To change the date of the convention from August to September.

To establish the term of representatives and manner of removal.

To provide that vacancies in elective offices be filled by election instead of appointment.

To provide a rate of dues for all classes of members and to require every one working to pay pension and mortuary assessments.

To specify how amendments to the constitution may be initiated and submitted to referendum.

**SECURITIES REPARATION URGED**  
Presentation to Congress of some method "whereby the United States may fulfill a moral obligation to these investors who lost heavily in the securities of the Government controlled joint stock land banks," is urged by Arthur F. Blanchard, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, in a letter which he has forwarded to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Blanchard expresses a hope that something will be done in the way of reparation before further federal tax reduction. These securities, he says, have been sold very extensively in Massachusetts.

## RADIO ATTRACTS VARIED MARKET

Even Silo Dealers Adding Line of Equipment—Electrical Shops Lead

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Even silo dealers and candy stores are retailing radio equipment nowadays, according to an analysis of returns made in a recent survey of radio stocks just compiled by the electric equipment division of the Commerce Department. Fifty-eight varieties of radio dealers were indicated. Coal dealers, farm implement stores, jewelers, groceries, seed stores, animal pet shops, and printers all sell radio.

Innumerable combinations such as furniture and hardware, sporting goods and music were found, in such cases the stores were listed under each classification involved. It is possible, in some communities, for a man to go into a plumber's shop and get his radio wants filled, while another man in another town can have his furnace fixed or buy a first tube set at the same office.

Replies from 346 dealers indicated their main business activities out of a total of 7718 received. Stores specializing in single lines totaled \$403, the remaining 643 carrying two or more lines. Of those stores selling radio today, electrical supply shops, with 26 per cent, lead the list in the survey; followed by radio stores, with 709, or 28 per cent and hardware stores with 482 or 13 per cent. The next 10 in order are musical instruments, 8.5 per cent; automobiles, 5.8 per cent; batteries and ignition supplies, 5.5; tires and tire repairs, 4.4; drugs, 4.1; garages, 4; furniture 3.5; general and department stores, 3.3; service stations 1.3, and automobile accessories 1 per cent.

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Bartlett, Concert Artist, Church Soloist, formerly of the Boston Opera Co. and Royal Opera, Covent Garden, London, Eng. Phone Jerome 6925 or write, 170 Walton Ave., New York. Moderate terms.

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**For ALL people**

Who buys Coward Shoes? What kind of store is the Coward Shoe Store?

The Coward Shoe Store really is "everybody's shoe store." It's really a shoe department store—and there isn't a single kind of shoe you can think of that isn't obtainable here.

Shoes for men, sizes 5½ to 13. Shoes for women, sizes 2½ to 11. Shoes for children from infancy to young manhood and young womanhood. Arch Support Shoes, Comfort Shoes, Style Shoes.

You'll find people here from every walk of life, people who have little money and people who have much, people who desire youthful models and people who want more conservative styles, people who seek style and people who seek comfort.

Who buys Coward Shoes? Why people just like yourself.

Men's Shoes, \$8.85 to \$14.85  
Women's Shoes, \$9.85 to \$21.45  
Children's Shoes, \$3.10 to \$8.85

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Shoes of Quality Since 1866  
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children  
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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday 7:30 P. M. WEEL, WJAR, WTAC, WCHS, WVIC, WYAN

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Others, \$24.50 to \$95  
KIT BAG, \$55  
Other Kit Bags, \$35 to \$150  
FITTED CASE, \$39.50  
Others, \$24.50 to \$750  
STEAMER RUG, \$12.50  
Others, \$7.75 to \$100

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*Lord & Taylor*  
Express elevators direct to the Tenth Floor  
NEW YORK











## SASTRI CALLED BIG FACTOR IN AFRICAN POLICY

Observer Reports That Indian Agent Is Accorded Ambassador's Standing

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—After over a year's strenuous and devoted service to the cause of Indians in South Africa, C. F. Andrews has returned to India with a message of hope.

In an interview, Mr. Andrews said there were many things which were causing concern in South Africa when he went there. The European community as a whole was only tolerating the Indian Union agreement. It was considered that the Union Ministers had yielded too much to Indian demands, and that it would be impossible to carry out the agreement fully without at least giving to the Indians in South Africa full citizenship rights, and a large proportion of European were not prepared for such a concession. But since the agreement had been ratified by the Union Parliament and Srinivasa Sastri had gone out as India's Agent-General in order to carry out the Indian side of the agreement, Europeans of all political parties within the Union were determined to play the game and to give the settlement a fair trial.

Called Only One for Task  
Mr. Andrews paid a high tribute to the great services Mr. Sastri was rendering in South Africa. His position there was very different from that of an ordinary agent or commissioner, he said. He was regarded far more as an ambassador from India who had come over for the special purpose of establishing peace and good will. He was also regarded as an India's own representative with full authority to carry out the agreement from the Indian side in conjunction with the Ministers of the South African Government. Thus, he had assumed immediately, as a natural right, the rank of a great Minister.

Mr. Andrews thought that Mr. Sas-

tri was the only Indian who could work the Indo-South African Agreement successfully. The Ambassador of India, he observed, was held in great esteem by the leaders of South African opinion, who considered him to be an embodiment of all that was best in Indian life and culture.

Soon after his arrival, the situation had taken an amazing turn for the better, inasmuch as the young Nationalists who had been raising an outcry against the agreement were less antagonistic now, and the Indians there had readily accepted his message of peace and unity. The color prejudice on the part of the whites was fast vanishing, and this was solely due to the influence of Mr. Sastri's character and personality.

Proceeding, Mr. Andrews stated that already the change of affairs on the Indian question in South Africa had profoundly interested the European communities in Rhodesia and in the East African territories. It seemed to him that the time was fully ripe for a similar settlement to be sought in these regions of Africa, through conciliation, reason, and good will.

East Africa Deemed Indian Outlet  
In Rhodesia, Mr. Andrews had found the Indian situation greatly improved owing to the change of affairs in South Africa. His own strong impression was that within the next year an effort should be made from both sides to come to some definite understanding as to what was the true function of Great Britain and that of India in the promotion of East African civilization in the future. The appointment of a royal commission to deal with the subject of East African Federation, along with the promise that an Indian representative would be a member of that commission, pointed in the same direction, that of coming, if possible, to an early settlement of the whole Indian problem in East Africa, parallel to that which had been reached in South Africa.

The vital difference between East Africa and South Africa, according to Mr. Andrews, was the tropical climate of the former, and its natural position as an outlet for Indian emigration. The freedom of immigration into East Africa from India was a natural and historical right which he considered would have to form the basis of any settlement in those regions that would be acceptable to India itself.

## From the World's Great Capitals

THE Prince of Wales is well known as a devotee of sport and outdoor exercise, but few know how conscientiously he maintains his schedule. Practically every morning when in London he starts his early day by running twice around Buckingham Palace Gardens. Glad in a white sweater and shorts, his only companion is his small Cairn terrier, and the two return to the Prince's apartments in St. James's Palace before most Londoners are awake.

A reader, looking over a file of the Monthly Review for February, 1924, came across the following review: "An Elegy Written in a Country Church-yard, 4th. Dodsley, 6d. Seven pages. The excellence of this little piece amply compensates for its want of quantity." Gray's little poem went through four editions in two months and it in a short time. The publication of the "Elegy" was mainly due to Horace Walpole, who was Gray's most intimate friend. Gray sent it to Walpole in June, 1750, and through his realization of its outstanding excellence its publication came about.

England has book lovers and book collectors of all ranks, but few of them can have been more industrious than former King Manoel of Portugal who sought sanctuary here in 1810 and has made the country his permanent home. He is now preparing a catalogue of 2000 pages of his collection of early Portuguese books, mostly dating 1489-1600, generally rated to be the finest in the world.

Piccadilly, London's most famous boulevard, is itself again. For three months it was closed for road repairs to the extraordinary dislocation of business in that quarter. Omnibuses had to make a long detour past Buckingham Palace, and

the distance from Bond Street to Hyde Park Corner by any public street conveyance was almost trebled. Stores lost vast sums in dealings temporarily removed from their reach. Congratulations are being showered on the engineers who managed to finish the repaving in 10 days less than the contract time.

So successful has proved the first Cecil House for the accommodation of London women in search of a decent night's shelter at a low price that premises for a second have now been secured near King's Cross. The first one, named after its founder Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, was opened by the Lord Mayor early this year in Devonshire Street, off Theobalds Road, Holborn. It provides 44 beds for the homeless at a charge of 1s. each per night.

A new and shortened route between East and West London to relieve the Strand and Fleet Street is contemplated by the London County Council as part of the scheme already commenced for turning the present exiguous Lambeth bridge over the Thames near the House of Commons into a spacious thoroughfare. Sir Percy Simmons points out that it will "relieve Westminster Bridge and its approaches, and maintain an alternative route between the neighborhood of Victoria and the Tower." That route, he adds, is "the most direct, and avoids streets in West London and the city already congested with traffic."

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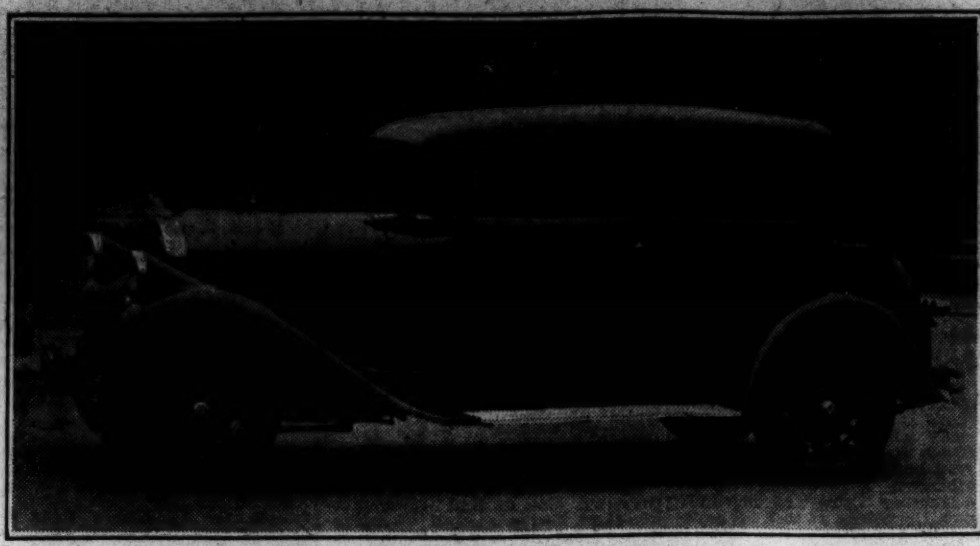
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## DRY LAW FUTURE IS UP TO WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "Those who are interested in the Eighteenth Amendment must realize that fact. If they remain out of the political arena, if they decline to fight for the instrumentalities by which the Constitution can be enforced, if they are unconcerned about the position of their party or their candidates, they are contributing, unwittingly or unwittingly, to the utter breakdown of the Constitution, and in my opinion, to the ultimate defeat of the party."

"Organize, demonstrate your power, sit on the floor of the convention and not in the galleries, sit as delegates and not in the galleries as ornaments. Write platforms and not essays."

Then he turned to leaders in national women's organizations seated on the platform, representing a combined membership of 10,000,000 women, and said that their presence was the significant thing of the evening.

"The women alone in this fight can bring the political parties to the support of this constitutional amendment," he said. "Drop a letter to each Presidential candidate, do not send it by personal messenger. Publish it in the metropolitan newspapers. A candidate for President has no right to have political secrets from the people."

Let us not be discouraged. Get outside the little coterie which wants to run the politics of the country and consult the hearts and heads of the American people."

Women Accept Challenge

The women are prepared to accept Mr. Borah's challenge, declared both Mrs. Samuel J. Bens, chairman of the New York committee, who presided, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., national chairman, who read resolutions passed preceding the meeting by members of the national committee and representatives from California, Illinois, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Massachusetts.

The resolutions call for the send-

ing of deputations to the national committees of both Republican and Democratic parties, a request to the Federal Government for protection for the law and in states where there are no state regulations supporting it, a widespread campaign of education, "as to reasons for present dangerous conditions too often found in corrupt politics," and a demand on the part of the women voters for their pledges by parties and candidates and clear records of enforcement.

Bishop William T. Manning opened the meeting and the Rev. Minot C. Morgan closed it.

The two-day conference which the women have been holding also included a prayer service at the Park Avenue Baptist Church, at which Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Mrs. William Tilton, Dr. Valeria Parker, Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Mrs. John Ferguson, and other representatives of national women's organizations spoke. The prayer service was one of approximately 2000 conducted at the same time in large cities and rural communities throughout the country, and the mass meeting was the first of a series which will be conducted in pivotal states during the next two months.

NEW YORK (AP)—The women of the United States do not intend to allow the Eighteenth Amendment to "lapse into oblivion," Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, declared at special prayer services of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

"This is a crusade and we have enlisted not for a battle but for the war," she told the women's committee in urging strict enforcement of the Volstead Act and defeat of any attempt to modify its provisions. She asserted that incomplete enforcement of the amendment was no argument for repeal and cited violations of the traffic code, income tax laws, customs regulations and Ten Commandments as similar breaches of established rules.

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## PIERCE-ARROW OFFERS ITS LATEST DESIGN

Pierce-Arrow's new line of cars, the series 51, will be placed on public exhibition in many principal cities throughout the United States on Tuesday morning. Although prices have not yet been announced, it is understood that the new car succeeds the moderately priced, 130-inch wheelbase car which Pierce-Arrow has been building for the last three years.

In addition to changes in style, the new car, it is known, will introduce a group of chassis and engine improvements which effect a marked improvement in performance. Immediately noticeable among the changes in exterior appearance are lowered body lines without sacrifice in headroom, an unusual visored roof which arches and sweeps from front to rear without a break in its lines, airplane fenders, unusual paneling and molding effects, and a new rear shield or apron which conceals the gas tank, rear springs and running gear and which lends an extremely graceful sweep to the body lines.

## ESTONIAN CITIES SEEK LOAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
TALLINN, Estonia.—The municipalities of the leading Estonian cities—Tallinn (Reval), Tartu, Narva, Pärnu—have submitted to the Estonian Government a scheme for the issue of a loan for £750,000 for general utility purposes, such as the construction and improvement of water works, tramway systems, market halls, sewerage, public baths, etc. Various offers for the loan from foreign financiers have already been submitted to the respective cities.

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## TAX REDUCTIONS BEING DRAFTED BY HOUSE GROUP

Members of Both Parties  
Favor Dropping Theater  
and Motorcar Levies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The House Ways and Means Committee, after two weeks of public hearings on all phases of the tax reduction problem has just begun its executive deliberations for the actual drafting of a revenue bill. William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the committee, declared that he was confident a bill would be ready for introduction when Congress convened Dec. 4.

Besides a considerable number of suggested changes in administrative features of the revenue law, the committee is confronted by a group of outstandingly important revisions that have considerable political significance. The situation within the committee is confused, party lines overlapping on different issues.

## Seek to Keep Estate Tax

On the federal estate tax repeal, the Democratic and Republican leaders join hands in opposing the Administration recommendation that the tax be abolished. All the Democratic members are understood to be against the repeal, as are some of the Republican members in addition to Mr. Green.

On the other hand, the Republicans are not in accord on the Treasury's demand that the automobile tax be retained. Quite a few of the Republican members indicated that they felt this tax should be done away with.

Practically the entire committee was unanimous in disagreeing with the Treasury that the theater admissions tax should be retained. Many of the Republican members joined with the Democrats in insisting that the tax cut should be considerably more than the maximum urged by the Treasury. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, informed the committee that the reduction should not exceed \$225,000,000.

## Democrats Set \$225,000,000

The Democrats contended when the hearings began that it should be close to \$500,000,000. Since then John Garner, Democratic leader on

the committee, declared that the Democrats would be satisfied with a cut approaching \$225,000,000.

With these diverging views within the parties and between the parties, it is deemed certain that there will be a minority report. Republican members on the committee declare that the total tax reduction will exceed the limit fixed by the Treasury. They say that the slash as passed by the House will be between \$200,000,000 and \$250,000,000 and that the admissions tax and automobile tax will be taken off by the House but that the estate tax will be retained. The corporation tax rate, it was indicated, will be reduced to 11 per cent instead of the 12 per cent advised by Mr. Mellon.

## HAGENBECK TO HAVE BRANCH IN NASHUA

HAMBURG, Ger., Nov. 14 (AP)—Heinrich Hagenbeck, one of the Hagenbeck brothers, owners of the celebrated zoo which bears their name, is to go to America at the end of the year "on business."

Although the particulars were not disclosed, it is rumored that the Hagenbecks intend to remove their animals, which are known throughout the world, to Nashua, N. H., where the Hagenbeck Brothers Company, Inc., carry on business.

Hamburg residents view the reported closing down of one of the sights of the city as a national loss. It has been urged in scientific circles that the state take over the enterprise in behalf of the Nation.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 14 (AP)—John T. Benson, American representative of Hagenbeck Brothers, said today that the company is not to remove its headquarters from Altoona, a suburb of Hamburg, to the company's property in Hudson, near this city.

"Plans have been completed," he explained, "to ship wild animals for the American and South American business of the company direct to Nashua, N. H., for distribution from the Hudson wild animal farm," he said. "Beyond that there is to be no change affecting our business."

## CURB EXCHANGE SEAT \$24,000

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—New York Curb Exchange membership of Arthur F. Rodewald has been sold to F. A. Wildman for \$24,000, an increase of \$1000 over preceding sale.

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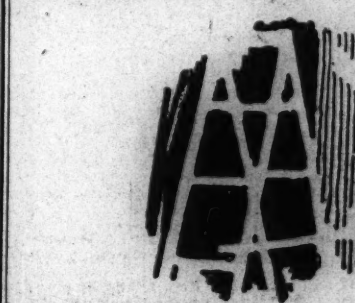
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# Intercollegiate, and Professional Athletic News of the World

## YALE TEAM IN SURPRISE WIN

Defeats Princeton at Football in Yale Bowl by a 14-to-6 Score

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 14.—A great Yale University football team, one of the finest that has ever represented the New Haven institution, scored an unexpected success over a great team from Princeton University, in their annual struggle on Saturday, in the Yale Bowl. With less than 10 minutes to go, and with the visitors holding a lead of 6 to 0, with slight prospects of being overtaken, the Yale eleven launched an attack that swept aside all opposition and gave them two touchdowns and the accompanying points to win by a score of 14 to 6.

It was Yale determination, rather than any intrinsic superiority of play that gave the victory. As far as the records of the game can show, Princeton outplayed the Yale team for the first half, and was slightly outplayed on forwards, completing seven out of 19, for a total of 48 yards, while Yale made six, including the deciding touchdown, for a total of 117 yards, more than half on that one epoch-making achievement.

Hobbs Stars  
Individually, it was John J. Hobbs, '25, the shifty little runner, who was the winner, really responsible for Yale's victory. All the way through, he had been testing out aerials in various directions, and a few successful ones for short gains. Most of his longer passes, sent mostly to D. B. Fishwick, '26, had either ground or been intercepted. The Princeton quarterback, or had been intercepted. Now, with only a few minutes left and the ball in his hands, he determined to take Yale's chances once more on a long pass. So, dashing about in the backfield to give his receiver a fair chance to get down, he dodged the attacking line of the Princetonians, and then flung the ball high in the air as if to send it clear over the goal line. Straight down, it fell, and just as the 15-yard line was reached, the tall form of Fishwick shot up into the air, and grasping the ball, he firmly to the ground, and before the astonished Princeton defense men could catch him, dashed over the line for the needed yardage.

## BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Results of soccer games played in the English League, Saturday, are as follows:  
ENGLISH LEAGUE  
First Division  
Aston 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Burnley 1, Birmingham 1; Bolton 1, Newcastle 1; Derby 1, Everton 1; Leicester City 1, Hull Wanderers 1; Liverpool 1, Manchester City 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Huddersfield Town 1; Sunderland 1, Manchester United 1; West Ham United 1, Cardiff City 1.

Second Division  
Barnes 1, Southampton 1; Fulham 1, Stoke City 1; Hull City 1, Clapton Orient 1; Leeds United 1, Reading 1; Manchester City 1, Chelsea 1; Nottingham Forest 1, Preston North End 1; West Bromwich Albion 1, Notts County 1; Grimsby Town 1, Swansea Town 1; Bristol City 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1.

Third Division (Northern Section)  
Accrington Stanley 1, Rochdale 1; Bradford City 1, Nelson 1; Crewe Alexandra 1, Stockport County 1; Burnley 1, Bradford 1; Doncaster Rovers 1, Chesterfield 1; Hartlepool United 1, Southport 1; Lincoln City 1, Rotherham United 1; New Brighton 1, Rochdale 1; Wiganboro 1, Wrexham 1.

Third Division (Southern Section)  
Bristol Rovers 1, Northampton 1; Charlton Athletic 1, Norwich City 1; Coventry City 1, Luton 1; Brentford 1, Merthyr Town 1; Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Newport County 1; Millwall 1, Plymouth Argyle 1; Southend United 1, Queens Park Rangers 1; Exeter City 1, Exeter Town 1; Crystal Palace 1, Walsall 1; Bournemouth and Boscombe United 1; Watford 1, Torquay United 1.

Fourth Division  
Aberdeen 1, Dundee United 1; Dundee 1, Partick Thistle 1; Clyde 1, Dunfermline Athletic 1; Cowdenbeath 1, St. Mirren 1; Dundee United 1, Hamilton Academical 1; Queen's Park 1, Hearts 1; Celtic 1, Raith Rovers 1; Falkirk 1, Rangers 1; Stirling Albion 1, Motherwell 1.

Second Division  
Alloa 1, King's Park 1; Arbroath 1, East Fife 1; Clydebank 1, Albion Rovers 1; East Stirling 1, Dunbarton 1; Forfar Athletic 1, St. Bernard 1; Leith Athletic 1, Armadale 1; Morton 1, Bathgate 1; Queen of Scots 1, Arthurlow 1; United House 1, Ayr United 1; Third Lanark 1, Dundee United 1.

DATES FOR PLAYOFF GAMES  
TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 15.—The schedule in the three cup tournaments of the Canadian Soccer Association for Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 15-16, is as follows: 25—Winners at Balmby, Ontario, 25—Winners at Nov. 15—Kitchener (O. R. Intercollegiate); 26—Winners at Nov. 15—O. R. F. U. Intercollegiate; 27—Winners at Nov. 15—O. R. F. U. Intercollegiate; 28—Winners at Nov. 15—O. R. F. U. Intercollegiate.

TERNS BREAK RECORDS  
PINEBURST, N. C., Nov. 14.—Turning a remarkable 64 in the afternoon and making all competitive records at Pinehurst, Joseph Turney, of Elm St., N. Y., F. G. A. runnerup at Dallas, Tex., won the 36-hole open tournament, Saturday with an aggregate of 138. L. H. Diegel, of Memphis, scored a 69 and a 10, to tie with William Burke, of Blind Brook, who had the same scores in reverse order.

## New Skating Union for United States

Formed at Meeting of Delegates of the Hotel Statler, Boston

The Amateur Skating Union of the United States became the officiating body over all amateur speed, roller and figure skating and amateur hockey in the United States as a result of the meeting of delegates of skating associations from all over the country at the Hotel Statler, Boston, this morning, immediately following the disbandment of the International Skating Union of America, which, at all intents and purposes was the governing body over amateur skaters in the United States and Canada. The final meeting of the newly-formed United States body will be held at the same hotel this afternoon, presided over by William H. Hill, who was appointed temporary chairman.

Articles of alliance drawn up for the National skating body of Canada and the National organization of the United States previous to this morning's meeting in anticipation of the disbandment of the International body were read by Joseph K. Savage, chairman of the organization committee. They had been signed by five of the seven United States representatives present at the meeting. The proposed constitution and by-laws were read by the meeting. The new body is now ready to operate with the interests of the United States at heart.

Canadian Bodies Now Free  
The formation of a separate United States association means that the three Canadian members of the International Union of America, Brunswick, Frontenac and the Amateur Skating Association of Canada are free to conduct their own affairs in Canadian skating. This has apparently brought about the only possible conciliation due to the fact that Canada, according to the new constitution, is a national representative body and is represented in the International Skating Union of Europe and was also represented in the former International Union of America. This brought about the complications which convinced skating authorities in general of the advisability of forming two separate national organizations.

Joseph Page, who has done much to promote the interests of skating in the United States and Canada, was elected president of the new association. He attended the meeting as the special representative of the Frontenac Winter Sports Association. The stand on the question of the International Union of America taken by the Frontenac Association was, according to Mr. Page, an open one. His association, he said, had been a member of the International Skating Union of America, but if the union as a body decided to disband, he as representative of the Canadian association would take it gracefully.

## Dilemma Situation

In answer to Mr. Page, President Hill put the question frankly up to the delegates. He stated that the situation as he saw it was a delicate one. The two active members of the International Skating Union of America were also members of the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, which had unofficially withdrawn from the International Union. The International Union of America recognized no other authority in Canada. Therefore, if the International Union of America decided to disband, the Amateur Skating Association of Canada would be a member of both organizations? Which would it recognize in the event of a disagreement? The wisdom of Mr. Hill's logic was an argument in favor of disbandment.

The Amateur Skating Association of Canada had previously resigned, as stated; but its resignation was only tentative until after the annual meeting. It was deemed advisable to state this at the action of the day. The resignation of the controlling body of Canada, therefore, in the opinion of President Hill meant that that body and supposed to be connected also with the International Skating Union of America, were considered as resigned also. And the acceptance of the resignation of the Amateur Skating Association this morning meant that all the Canadian members were excluded.

Several members of the two active Canadian associations were present and their affiliations with the Amateur Skating Association of Canada had nothing to do with their standing as members of the International Union. They argued that they were members of good standing with paid dues and that they had heretofore respected the rulings of the International body. But the resignation of the A. S. A. of Canada, a different light on the question in the opinion of American members.

More Competitive Basis  
The formation of two separate organizations in the United States and Canada means that international contests between the two nations will be held annually, on a more competitive basis. It was brought up before the meeting that the annual indoor championships in speed skating should be held first in the United States and then in Canada, and that they should be alternated each year thereafter. This also applied to figure skating championships. The probability is that the figure-skating championship of North America will be held every year hereafter instead of every two years.

The articles of alliance between the two countries which have been drawn up appear satisfactory to those present with the exception of two articles. The question of reduction of dues and that of whether or not the articles of alliance will be satisfactory to the Figure Skating Association, were the two exceptions. Both these questions will have to be decided at a later meeting. A special meeting will be called in the near future to elect permanent officials for the newly formed United States organization. The opinion is almost unanimous in favor of the election of William C. Hill as president, whose service in behalf of the International Skating Union of America has been impartial and sincere. His work in trying to keep harmonious the Canadian and United States connections has been very pronounced.

Fred Ions, veteran referee, selected all-star team from the Pacific Coast Hockey League when that league was in operation every year and his selection was rated highest on the coast. From the National Hockey Association last season, he selected the National Hockey League team and was with the American Hockey Association last season. Now he has entered the National Hockey League. The western players now in the N. H. L. know him well and realize that his decision is quick and final, which the easterners will also learn.

## YALE AND WEST POINT SHOW UP WELL IN EASTERN GAMES

Victories Over Princeton and Notre Dame Splendid Football Accomplishments—Two 13-to-18 Ties While Dartmouth Overwhelms Cornell

This week-end will find most of the big college football teams of the East bringing their seasons of 1927 to a close, although some of them will continue on for games Thanksgiving Day or the following Saturday. Most of those, however, which do not play their final games next Saturday are scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, the most prominent exception being West Point and Amherst, which will play their big game of the season in New York City the last Saturday of the present month.

There were several big games last Saturday and some of them continued to furnish upsets of a surprising nature. The big game of the East was the Yale-Princeton battle, in the Yale Bowl, with Yale furnishing some what of a surprise by defeating Princeton 14 to 6 and making its winning points in the last few minutes of the fourth quarter when Princeton had led most of the way. This game is described in another column.

## College Football Results

Yale 14, Princeton 6.  
Harvard 13, Brown 6.  
Dartmouth 33, Cornell 0.  
Cornell 13, Princeton 6.  
Pennsylvania 27, Columbia 13.  
New York 13, Penn State 13.  
Pittsburgh 21, Nebraska 13.  
Yale 14, Princeton 6.  
Harvard 13, Brown 6.  
Dartmouth 33, Cornell 0.  
Cornell 13, Princeton 6.  
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New York 13, Penn State 13.  
Pittsburgh 21, Nebraska 13.

Harvard Defeats Brown  
Harvard ran true to form by defeating Brown 13 to 6. From the first of the season the Crimson has won every week-end and it is hard to see anything to do with it. Yale is due to win next Saturday when these famous rivals bring their seasons to a close.

That Harvard played its best football of the season cannot be questioned. The Crimson was distinctly a team and they showed it by winning as a unit rather than by individual brilliancy. David Guarnaccia, '29 and A. E. French '28 stood out in carrying the ball, but a large part of the success was due to the fine running furnished them as well as a strong charge by the forwards. The Crimson used a more versatile attack than in past games and, by kicking, executed its opponents in all departments of play. Brown relied more on individual play than on team work, but this seemed to be due to the fact that Harvard charged in when on the defensive and gave Brown little chance to get together as a unit.

Two 13-to-18 Ties  
Strong eleven met each other when New York University faced Pennsylvania at the College of the Holy Cross. The game was a tie, 13 to 13. The two teams were evenly matched and the game was a close one.

Several members of the two active Canadian associations were present and their affiliations with the Amateur Skating Association of Canada had nothing to do with their standing as members of the International Union. They argued that they were members of good standing with paid dues and that they had heretofore respected the rulings of the International body. But the resignation of the A. S. A. of Canada, a different light on the question in the opinion of American members.

More Competitive Basis  
The formation of two separate organizations in the United States and Canada means that international contests between the two nations will be held annually, on a more competitive basis. It was brought up before the meeting that the annual indoor championships in speed skating should be held first in the United States and then in Canada, and that they should be alternated each year thereafter. This also applied to figure skating championships. The probability is that the figure-skating championship of North America will be held every year hereafter instead of every two years.

The articles of alliance between the two countries which have been drawn up appear satisfactory to those present with the exception of two articles. The question of reduction of dues and that of whether or not the articles of alliance will be satisfactory to the Figure Skating Association, were the two exceptions. Both these questions will have to be decided at a later meeting. A special meeting will be called in the near future to elect permanent officials for the newly formed United States organization. The opinion is almost unanimous in favor of the election of William C. Hill as president, whose service in behalf of the International Skating Union of America has been impartial and sincere. His work in trying to keep harmonious the Canadian and United States connections has been very pronounced.

Fred Ions, veteran referee, selected all-star team from the Pacific Coast Hockey League when that league was in operation every year and his selection was rated highest on the coast. From the National Hockey Association last season, he selected the National Hockey League team and was with the American Hockey Association last season. Now he has entered the National Hockey League. The western players now in the N. H. L. know him well and realize that his decision is quick and final, which the easterners will also learn.

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## QUEEN'S WINS FROM MCGILL

Captures Intercollegiate Rugby Football Title—Score 11 to 5

SENIOR CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP. Queen's University, 11 to 5, McGill University, 5 to 11. The game was played at the University of Toronto, Nov. 13. The Queen's team won the title by a score of 11 to 5.

Washington & Jefferson College added another victory by defeating Bucknell University, 19 to 0. Rutgers University broke into the winning column by defeating Lehigh University, 19 to 0. The Lafayette College team ran up the large score of 71 to 0 against Susquehanna.

The Harvard Freshmen brought their season to a successful close by defeating the Yale Freshmen, 6 to 0. Phillips Andover and Exeter Academies played their annual game at Exeter and it resulted in a scoreless tie.

In the first period the McGill line stopped all the Queen's plays, amasses at the line or runs around the ends, while K. Tremaine '21 outkicked McGill's line. McGill's line, however, was leading, 4 to 0, the ball only twice having been on its side of center field and both scores came in the third period. McGill's line, however, was leading, 4 to 0, the ball only twice having been on its side of center field and both scores came in the third period.

In the third period McGill's line started to crack and the secondary defense also failed with the result that McGill had the better of the play and only Tremaine's kicking kept Queen's from scoring. Finally Ralph St. Germain '28 fumbled and Queen's secured a touchdown. McGill's line, however, was leading, 4 to 0, the ball only twice having been on its side of center field and both scores came in the third period.

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## Boston Tigers Win Opening Contest 2-0

Defeat Reds—Springfield Ties With New Haven Eagles 3 to 3

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS. Boston, 2 to 0, Springfield, 3 to 3, New Haven, 3 to 3, Philadelphia, 3 to 3, Quebec, 3 to 3.

The Boston Tigers won the opening game of the Canadian-American Hockey League season Saturday night at the New Boston Arena, defeating the Providence Reds by a score of 2 to 0. It was an auspicious start for the Tigers to defeat the Reds for the invaders captured six out of eight games between the two last season.

The game itself lacked the polish which will come with later games and the attacking of each team resorted more to individual sorties than team work, although the winners showed some semblance of organized attacks at times.

The first period was scoreless, with Providence having a slight advantage. The second session was just about a way through when Burke, former Canadian Soo player, scored for Boston on his own rebound. The second local score came in the third period, when Burke, flanked by two wings, split the defense and beat Gervais easily. It was stick-handling and not checking with Reaume's goalkeeping featured for Boston, while Mondou, Desy, Paulhus and Gervais were steady for the Reds.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK DEFENDS ITS TITLE

University Rugby Team Defeats Canadian Vickers, 4 to 3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. FREDERICTON, N. B.—For the third year in succession the University of New Brunswick English Rugby team from this city has succeeded in winning the MacTier Cup, emblematic of the English Rugby championship of Eastern Canada, their win over the Canadian Vickers team champions of Montreal and subsequent challengers this year, being by the close margin of 4 to 3.

The winners traveled to Upper Canada for the second time in three years and as previously showed splendid form and team-play, although the invading 15 was not as finished nor as powerful as the champions of 1925 which triumphed over the Upper Provinces representatives on that occasion 12 to 0.

U. N. B. had the better of territory play and really earned their victory. The scrum-work was superior and the all-round play of their backfield excelled. In combination and speedy attack they showed their knowledge of the game. The losers put up a splendid struggle and defensively the work of the Montreal team left nothing to be desired. Brilliant tackling on several occasions was all that kept their line intact. The Canadian Vickers had a great reputation for defense this year, never yet this season having had their goal line crossed.

In spite of the conditions, both teams displayed fine football and an enthusiastic crowd watched the game. The slippery base was well handled and the players were surprisingly rare, so with the closeness of the struggle and splendid play of Rugger displayed at times, those in attendance were much pleased with the contest. The individual star was Doddridge, right three-quarter for the defenders of the trophy, while the outstanding play was that of Babbitt's spectacular kick.

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## ONLY ONE MATCH IN FALL SQUASH TENNIS

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—With most of the contestants engaged in attending the football games, only one more match was played during the week-end, in the United States fall scratch squash tennis tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club.

In this contest, H. R. Burroughs, of the home club, a member of the Class B team, encountered R. A. Leyenderker, who holds a similar place on the New York Athletic Club team. It was a hard-fought struggle, in the second round, and not until three games, one of the extra-point variety, had been completed did Burroughs emerge victor, by a score of 18-14, 7-15, 15-5. The winner will now meet Rowland B. Haines, National champion, of the Columbia University Club, in the third round, during the week.

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Second Round.  
H. R. Burroughs, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated R. A. Leyenderker, New York Athletic Club, 18-14, 7-15, 15-5.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Four Friendly Toys

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IN THE playroom of Dorothy lived four friendly toys, and their names were Bow and Wov and Bun and Maryella.

Two were dogs  
And one was a doll,  
One was a rabbit,  
The oddest of all.

For Bun the rabbit was  
Spick and span  
In a suit of clothes  
Like a little man.

Bow was cotton  
And Wov was wool,  
And Maryella  
Was beautiful.

Her hair was yellow,  
Her eyes were blue,  
Her nose was pink,  
And her cheeks were, too.

She smiled to herself  
The living day,  
And squeaked "Mamma"  
In a dollish way.

These four toys were very fond of each other. It would have been hard to find anywhere in the world four toys that got on better together than Bow and Wov and Bun and Maryella. But fond as they were of each other they were fonder of Dorothy. And so they especially liked rainy days when Dorothy stayed in the house and played with her toys. When it was a rainy day they knew that Dorothy would stay in the house and play with them, but when it was a sunny day she might take them out in the yard to play with, or then again she might not. Maryella led a more social life than Bow and Wov and Bun, for Dorothy often took Maryella with her when she visited her friends in the neighborhood, and so Maryella had a large acquaintance among other dolls. These were pleasant occasions, but she was always glad to get back in the home playroom with Bow and Wov and Bun.

## When Left Alone

Sometimes Dorothy also took Bun on these visits because he wore a suit of clothes like a little man, and that made him a kind of doll. But Bun knew he was really a rabbit, and that made him bashful with strange dolls so he didn't really enjoy himself very much. In fact Maryella was the only real doll that Bun felt quite comfortable and at home with. But whenever he met another toy animal that wore clothes like a doll he got on very well indeed with it.

Now so far as anybody really knows, of course, these four friendly toys, when left to themselves in the playroom, did nothing at all. If Dorothy left Bun standing on the window seat where he could look out of the window, Bun stood on the window seat and looked out of the window until Dorothy or somebody else came in and moved him. If Dorothy left Bow and Wov under a chair, Bow and Wov stayed under the chair, and if Dorothy put Maryella to bed in her little crib, Maryella closed her wide blue eyes and went to sleep, as she always did when she was laid on her back, and stayed asleep until Dorothy lifted her out of the crib. But one may make believe about toys, which is really what they are for, and is much more amusing to make believe that, when nobody is around to see them, they are as lively as grigs, which is another way of saying that they are as lively as grasshoppers.

**Bun Wakes Up**  
It was a rainy morning, and when Bun woke up he was still standing in the window seat where Dorothy had left him the day before. "Hey!" shouted Bun, speaking toy language. "It's raining. Hooryay! Raining and raining!" When they heard that, Bow and Wov, who had been asleep under a chair, woke up, and shook themselves, and came running in their wobbly way, and jumped up on the window seat in their wobbly way, and looked out of the window. And Maryella sat up in her little crib, and opened her wide blue eyes, and climbed out, and came toddling across the room to the window seat. But the window seat was too high for her to climb up by herself, so she stood on the floor and looked up at the backs of Bow and Wov and Bun where they stood on the window seat looking out at the rain. "I can hear it," said Maryella. "Oh, good!"

"Now we'll know what she's going to do with that new toy," said Bun. "I've been wondering ever since it came yesterday." "I think it came from her Uncle Joseph," said Wov. "He's been making a visit."

"And after he goes away," said Wov, "he always sends a new toy." "I ought to know that," said Bow. "He sent me."

"You are the nicest toy he ever sent," said Maryella. "Oh, I do wish somebody would help me up on the window seat."

**Getting Upon the Seat**  
When Maryella said that Bow and Wov turned from the window. Bow reached down and got hold of Maryella's dress on one side, and Wov reached down and got hold of the other. Bun hopped on the window seat. Wov pulled and Bow pulled, and Bun boosted Maryella from behind, and all together they got her up on the window seat. And then Bun hopped back as high as he could.

"I wish I could hop like you," said Maryella. "I can hop down, but I can't hop up."

"You could if you had more confidence," said Bun, sitting beside Maryella and letting his stuffed legs hang over the edge of the window seat. "It's just as easy one way as the other."

"I think what she will do with that new toy," said Wov, sitting beside Bun. "I'll bet she's a pretty noise with it. It looks just like the large toy that the adults make a pretty noise with in what they call the music room."

feet hanging over and looked at the new toy where it stood at the other side of the room. It was a good deal like a box made of dark wood, but it had two legs in front and a kind of white shelf like a mantelpiece. As Wov had said, there was a large thing very much like it in what the grown-up members of the family called the "music room."

"What I don't enjoy about a new toy," said Bow, after a time, "is that Dorothy is likely to play with it all the morning and not pay any attention to us."

"The newness soon wears off," said Bun. "And then she'll want to show it to us."

"I hear her coming," said Maryella. "I must get back in my little crib and go to sleep. We must make haste."

So they all made haste. Maryella almost fell off the window seat in her hurry, and scampered across the playroom, and climbed into her little crib, and went to sleep. And Bow and Wov jumped off the window seat and scampered across the playroom in their wobbly way and got under the chair just where Dorothy had left them the day before. And Bun stood up on the window seat, and turned and looked out of the window. So that when Dorothy came into the playroom Bow and Wov and Bun and Maryella were just where she had left them when she went out.

Dorothy had had her breakfast, and she was glad it was over because she wanted to play with her new toy. The expressman had brought it so late the day before that she had hardly had a chance to more than look at it, and then her mother had said it was time to go to bed, and to bed she had gone. But there it was, just like a real piano, only very much smaller. Dorothy sat down on a small chair in front of the toy piano. And although Dorothy didn't know it, Bun turned part way round from the window to look at her, and Bow and Wov poked their heads out from under the chair, and Maryella sat up in her little crib and opened her wide blue eyes.

"I think," said Dorothy, speaking aloud to herself, "I will get Maryella and Bun and Bow and Wov and give them a concert."

When they heard that, Bun turned quickly and looked out of the window, and Bow and Wov drew back a toy whisper. "Tum-tum-tiddy-tum-tum. Didn't I tell you?"

"It's a pretty noise," whispered Wov. "And how well the child plays!"

"I shall try it myself," said Bun. "The first time we are all alone. I will play on it with my paw, and you and Bow and Maryella can dance."

letter saying that Grandmother could not spend Thanksgiving Day with Belinda Bellou and Father and Mother this year as she had always done before. She was on her way to California to visit Uncle David and Auntie Anne, and of course she couldn't visit two places at the same time.

Belinda Bellou did try to think how nice it would be for Uncle David and Auntie Anne to have Grandmother with them this Thanksgiving. But she couldn't help thinking, too, how disappointing her own Thanksgiving Day would be without Grandmother to share it with. Grandmother always bustled around busily for several days before, asking Belinda Bellou's advice about this and about that, and together they planned delectable surprises for Father and Mother. (They planned delectable surprises for each other, too, but this they had to do separately.)

Belinda Bellou had always helped Grandmother to seed the raisins and shell the nuts and pick over the cranberries and cut the citron into teeny-weeny strips and to sample everything to see if it tasted just exactly right. And Grandmother always said to get up a Thanksgiving dinner before she had Belinda Bellou to help her.

**Going Shopping**  
It was even harder for Belinda Bellou to see how Thanksgiving could be managed without Grandmother. It was Grandmother who always told the story of the first Thanksgiving Day when the Pilgrims and Indians assembled in peace and gratitude. It was Grandmother who started the game of Thankful Thoughtfulness which was such an important part of their Thanksgiving celebration. And now Grandmother was miles away and nothing could be half so nice without her.

Belinda Bellou felt very sober as she dressed to go shopping with her mother. She felt very sober as she trudged down the street to the market. She even felt very sober when her mother told her she might buy the cranberries all by herself. But when she went into the grocery store to buy the cranberries she suddenly stopped feeling sober and began feeling interested.

**The Thanksgiving Grandmother**  
For there, talking across the counter to the grocer's wife, was a little old lady with rosy cheeks and twinkly eyes and snow white hair done up like a nice round doughnut on top of her head. (She had taken her bonnet off because it came too far down over her ears and was hard to hear through.) The grocer's wife, Belinda Bellou saw her thought what a lovely Thanksgiving Grandmother she would make. And when she heard what she was saying to the grocer's wife—which she really couldn't hear—she grew very interested indeed.

What the little old lady was saying was this: "I came into town to see my son and his wife and my little granddaughter off to Florida, and I declare I'll be so lonesome on the farm without them that I wish I didn't have to go back until after tomorrow. Thanksgiving Day without a family, and especially without a granddaughter, just won't seem natural to me. I don't know how I'll make out with no family to get up a real dinner for, and no little girl to trot around at my heels while I'm doing it. I'll have a mighty lonely Thanksgiving Day all by myself."

Belinda Bellou didn't hear any more because all of a sudden she had such a very exciting idea that she completely forgot the cranberries she had gone into the grocery store to buy, and went scurrying out the door back to the market where her mother was. All in a flurry of eagerness she began to explain her exciting idea.

"There's the nicest lady in the grocery store, Mother. And she's going to have a very lonesome Thanksgiving Day because her little granddaughter has gone to Florida. And we'll have a lonesome Thanksgiving Day because Grandmother has gone to California. And oh, Mother, please

their heads quickly under the chair, and Maryella laid down so quickly in her little crib that her wide blue eyes closed with a snap when she went to sleep.

Dorothy took Maryella out of her little crib and put her in her little high chair near the little piano. She stood Bow on top of it, and Wov and Bun on the floor beside it. And then with some of her fingers she struck some of the keys and the piano made a tinkling noise.

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## Belinda Bellou Finds a Thanksgiving Grandmother

IT WAS a nice November morning, but although the sun was shining brightly out of doors, there was a most uncanny cloud on Belinda Bellou's face. The cause of the cloud was a disappointment, and the disappointment was a



The Piano Made a Tinkling Noise.

Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

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**The Thanksgiving Grandmother**  
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What the little old lady was saying was this: "I came into town to see my son and his wife and my little granddaughter off to Florida, and I declare I'll be so lonesome on the farm without them that I wish I didn't have to go back until after tomorrow. Thanksgiving Day without a family, and especially without a granddaughter, just won't seem natural to me. I don't know how I'll make out with no family to get up a real dinner for, and no little girl to trot around at my heels while I'm doing it. I'll have a mighty lonely Thanksgiving Day all by myself."

Belinda Bellou didn't hear any more because all of a sudden she had such a very exciting idea that she completely forgot the cranberries she had gone into the grocery store to buy, and went scurrying out the door back to the market where her mother was. All in a flurry of eagerness she began to explain her exciting idea.

"There's the nicest lady in the grocery store, Mother. And she's going to have a very lonesome Thanksgiving Day because her little granddaughter has gone to Florida. And we'll have a lonesome Thanksgiving Day because Grandmother has gone to California. And oh, Mother, please

their heads quickly under the chair, and Maryella laid down so quickly in her little crib that her wide blue eyes closed with a snap when she went to sleep.

Dorothy took Maryella out of her little crib and put her in her little high chair near the little piano. She stood Bow on top of it, and Wov and Bun on the floor beside it. And then with some of her fingers she struck some of the keys and the piano made a tinkling noise.

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would go back to the grocery store with her and they would ask the lady if she would care to be their Thanksgiving Grandmother. And the little old lady said there wasn't much of anything she'd like better.

So they took the Thanksgiving Grandmother home with them and she bustled about busily and asked Belinda Bellou's advice about this

look of the pan, you haven't many more to pick over these cranberries, dear?" Beth's mother was busy as usual that Saturday morning, making cakes and pies, and was planning on some cranberry jelly.

"Yes, Mother, I'd be glad to help," said Beth, laying aside the book she had been reading, and slipping down from the chair beside the window. It was a stormy day, and the Ruggles twins, who usually came over to play with Beth, had gone away to visit their uncle and aunt over the week-end.

"Here is the bag of cranberries, and here is a pan for the good ones," said her mother. "If you find any that are not good, you can lay them to one side."

**A Big Bag**  
Beth was soon busy with her task; but by-and-by she sighed, for the bag was a very big one, and somehow she hadn't made much headway. "Oh, I do wish there really were kind little brownies to come and help me," she said. "In the story I was reading, it told all about the brownies and the nice things they did to help people."

"How would you like some cranberries to come and help you?" asked her mother. "Why, I never heard of them. What are they? Tell me about them, please."

**A Fine Horse**  
"Well, cranberries are just little folks that are easy to make with a few cranberries and some pieces of toothpicks." Picking out four of the smallest cranberries she could find, Beth's mother broke off four pieces of toothpick, and stuck one piece in each berry. Then she found two very large cranberries and one medium-sized berry. The two large berries were fastened together by sticking a piece of toothpick in each one. Then the medium sized berry was added. Picking up the four small berries, each of which had a bit of toothpick stuck in it, Mother stuck the other end into the big berries, and with two small bits for ears, and a longer piece for a tail, she soon made a very fine horse.

"Oh, how cute!" exclaimed Beth, who had been busy picking over the berries as she watched her mother make the cunning "cranberry" horse. "May I make some when I have finished with these berries?"

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and about that and together they planned delectable surprises for Father and Mother, and separately they planned delectable surprises for each other. (And Belinda Bellou said it was just like having her own Grandmother with her.)

Belinda Bellou helped to seed the raisins and stuff the dates and shell the nuts and pick over the cranberries (she had remembered to buy them when she went back to the grocery store) and cut the citron into teeny weeny strips and to sample everything to see if it tasted just exactly right. (And the Thanksgiving Grandmother said it was just like having her own Betsy around.)

**In a Covered Wagon**  
Belinda Bellou didn't really expect to have a Thanksgiving story, but the Thanksgiving Grandmother surprised her by telling her one she had never heard before, about a Thanksgiving Day she had spent in a covered wagon on her way out West with her parents when she was a little girl. Belinda Bellou thought it was a most interesting story.

Then Belinda explained about the game of Thankful Thoughtfulness which was such an important part of their Thanksgiving celebration. And the Thanksgiving Grandmother thought it was a most beautiful game.

When it came time for Father to take the little old lady back to her farm in his car, Belinda thanked her very much for being her Thanksgiving Grandmother, and the Thanksgiving Grandmother thanked Belinda very much for being her Thanksgiving Granddaughter. And they both went to sleep that night feeling thankful for a great many things—especially for the happy Thanksgiving Day that each had given the other.

**Just Us Three**  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
I told my Daddy  
This very night  
How much I loved him—  
I hugged him tight;

The moon crept in  
Beside my bed,  
And heard the lovely  
Things that he said.

No one was there  
But just us three—  
The moon who listened,  
And Daddy, and ME.

BLANCHÉ BALFOUR.

**Cranberry People**  
I WONDER if you would like to help me pick over these cranberries, dear?" Beth's mother was busy as usual that Saturday morning, making cakes and pies, and was planning on some cranberry jelly.

"Yes, Mother, I'd be glad to help," said Beth, laying aside the book she had been reading, and slipping down from the chair beside the window. It was a stormy day, and the Ruggles twins, who usually came over to play with Beth, had gone away to visit their uncle and aunt over the week-end.

"Here is the bag of cranberries, and here is a pan for the good ones," said her mother. "If you find any that are not good, you can lay them to one side."

**A Big Bag**  
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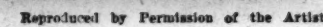
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SAMUEL ANDERSON, in "From Corsair  
to Rifleman."



*Garden Treasures. From a Painting by Russell Reeve.*

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INTERCARTILE SHARES TAKE MARKET LEAD

Better Sentiment Develops and Many Issues Rise to Higher Ground

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Price movements in the stock market lacked uniformity, renewal of selling pressure being one of the leading industrial and mining issues.

U. S. Steel common and General Motors were in rather free supply, but offering were well taken.

The closing was firm. Buying orders for standard railroads and industrials began to flow into the market again.

Foreign exchange opened steady with demand slightly lower than the previous day.

With only a trickle of new offerings to add to the market, the closing was firm.

Grain Market Somewhat Easier

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—With the Argentine harvest reported progress-ive, the grain market was somewhat easier.

Wheat closed heavy, 1c net lower, corn 1 1/2c down, oats 1c net lower, 1/2c down, provisions varying from 1/2c decline to a rise of 1/2c.

Dividends

London, Nov. 14 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55 1/2c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Table with columns: Ticks, High, Low, Nov. 14, Nov. 13, Nov. 12, Nov. 11, Nov. 10, Nov. 9, Nov. 8, Nov. 7, Nov. 6, Nov. 5, Nov. 4, Nov. 3, Nov. 2, Nov. 1, 1927. Includes various stock prices and market data.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Table with columns: Ticks, High, Low, Nov. 14, Nov. 13, Nov. 12, Nov. 11, Nov. 10, Nov. 9, Nov. 8, Nov. 7, Nov. 6, Nov. 5, Nov. 4, Nov. 3, Nov. 2, Nov. 1, 1927. Includes various bond prices and market data.

BOSTON STOCKS

Table with columns: Ticks, High, Low, Nov. 14, Nov. 13, Nov. 12, Nov. 11, Nov. 10, Nov. 9, Nov. 8, Nov. 7, Nov. 6, Nov. 5, Nov. 4, Nov. 3, Nov. 2, Nov. 1, 1927. Includes various Boston stock prices and market data.

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MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES COMPANY

Notice of Dividend on Prior Lien Stock

The Board of Directors of Middle West Utilities Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two dollars (\$2.00) upon each share of the outstanding Prior Lien Stock, having a par value of \$100 a share, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) upon each share of the outstanding 6% Cumulative Non Par Preferred Stock, payable December 15, 1927, to the holders of such stock, respectively, of record on the company's books at 5:00 o'clock P. M., November 30, 1927.

EUSTACE J. KNIGHT, Secretary.

Safety and Convenience FIRST MORTGAGES 7% Yield on Seattle, Washington, Homes

Extreme conservatism in valuation coupled with the rapid growth of the City furnishes an unexcelled security. We collect interest and remit when due, offering every convenience to our customers.

NORTHERN BOND & MORTGAGE CO. 800 Third Avenue Seattle, Wash.

RECENT DIVIDENDS 4.80% 100%

Blackstone SAVINGS BANK 26 Washington Street, Boston Over Union-Friend Tunnel Station Interest Begins NOV. 21

Hartford Insurance Stocks Send for Comparative Literature

CONNING AND COMPANY 50 Lewis Street, Hartford, Conn. Investment Securities

BOND DEPARTMENT IOWA NATIONAL BANK DES MOINES SIXTH AND WALNUT

DES MOINES SAVING BANK & TRUST COMPANY

LIBERTY BONDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Consols for money today were 55 1/2c.



# STEEL MARKET TRADE FACTORS ARE IMPROVING

## Prices Advanced, Operations Increased, and Heavy Orders Being Placed

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**NEW YORK, Nov. 14.**—The important marking-up in steel was the result of prices of bars, plates and shapes by the United States Steel Corporation in both the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts, or to 1.80 a pound and 1.90c a pound, respectively for carload lots or more. Though this was an advance of \$1 a ton, whereas the usual price change is \$2, the action was highly significant. It being the first advance in any steel commodity in several months.

The independent steel companies will doubtless fall into line. In fact, the Independent Steel Company has already done so. Low time prices have been the most depressing phase of the industry, and hence any marking up is of unusual importance.

The increase in prices is backed up by favorable developments in the industry. Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation have increased double what had been expected during October; steel ingot production gained nearly 500,000 tons and the operating rate of the leading maker 69 per cent of capacity, a gain of 4 per cent over a month ago.

The appearance of many projects requiring exceptionally large tonnages of steel have created a better feeling. Hereafter, the industry has been kept on an even keel largely by the placing of many small tonnages. The large tonnages now being ordered are swinging the balance to the favorable side.

**Heavy Pipe and Rail Orders**  
The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has placed 30,000 tons of steel pipe for a line from the Texas coast to Denver, Colo., while the Rockwell Corporation has ordered 50,000 tons for another line. The New York Central has ordered 175,000 tons of steel rails and the Southern Railway has accepted bids on 90,000 tons, which is 15,000 tons in excess of purchases last year.

Several large structural projects are being undertaken, including 11,000 tons for a bridge for the Chicago Daily News, and 7,000 tons for a hotel in Brooklyn. The Ford Motor Company is starting to order steel on a large scale. Railroad car inquiry is the brightest in some time.

In fact, the only unfavorable indication recently was the drop in pig iron, which did not stir the market. However, conditions, it being explained that too much surplus iron had piled up at the steel plants and hence the shutting down of furnaces was to correct that condition.

Based on steel production for the first 10 months of the year, the production this year will be lighter than in 1926, and will be somewhere between the totals for 1925 and 1926. 1927 will be considered a normal post-war year in production standpoint.

**Better Pig Iron Demand**  
Inquiries at New York for the week of the week were for 7,000 tons, the best for several weeks. About 4,000 tons of this was for shipment. Superior district is over for this year, with the total about 10 per cent lighter than last year.

The price of pig iron is \$7.75 a ton lower than a year ago, while finished steel is lower still. Steel sheets continue the weakest market, and prices of 2.50c on blue-annealed, and 2.10c on open ones. It is probable that conditions now being applied to bars, plates and shapes, will be extended to sheets.

The Chicago & Northwestern has asked for bids on 1850 freight cars, and the Rock Island has asked for prices on 1250 cars. Large orders have been placed recently, though that accessory business has been slow in the main. Heavy melting steel is selling at \$14 a ton, Pittsburgh, the lowest since 1914.

# STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES MARKET FOR

## ST. LOUIS LEATHER HAS A FIRM TONE

**Union Sole Demand Good—**  
**Patent Is Dull**  
**Announcing the opening of**  
**The Peabody Trust Company of Boston**  
**14 Milk Street**  
**Telephone: Liberty 2323-2324**

**November 14, 1927**  
**NEW YORK CURB MARKET**  
**NORTH TREBLES ITS TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA**  
**Grows to Almost \$1,000,000 Since War—General Relations Are Closer**  
**SPECIAL FROM MONTEVIDEO**  
**NEW YORK—Trade between the United States and South America has more than tripled since the World War, constituting "commercial evidence of the great change for the better which has come over the United States' relations with Latin-America during the past few years," according to a study by the National Foreign Trade Council.**

The United States, the survey reveals, has attained the place of first importance in supplying goods to every country in Latin-America except Paraguay. With one-fifth of its export trade finding a market in the Rio Grande and Cap Horn, the United States is selling more than 100,000 tons of goods to the 20 southern republics \$100,000,000 worth of goods a year more than combined, statistics show.

**How Trade Has Grown**  
Oscar K. Davis, Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, said: "We are now selling to America almost \$1,000,000 worth of goods annually, compared with annual average sales of \$300,000,000 before the war."

"We have raised our share of South America's imports from 14 per cent in 1910-13 to 28 per cent in 1925, and according to current figures we will supply 30 per cent of all South America's foreign purchases this year."

"According to the latest figures of the Bureau of International Commerce, our trade in Latin-America rests on a solid triangle of investment, wherein \$1,500,000,000 is invested in Cuba, a similar amount in Mexico and another similar amount in the United States. In South America, Mr. Davis continues, the contrast to this, the investment in South America before the war was \$100,000,000."

**Shipping Lines Great Help**  
"This is a very solid reason why our trade grows and continues to grow," Davis said. "Another contributing cause is the improvement and maintenance in the investment of our shipping lines, particularly to South America."

The United States now maintains attachés, commissioners or commercial agents at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Havana, Mexico City, Santiago, Chile, in Peru, and a world-wide system of trade with American foreign trade is almost entirely since the war. More Americans are traveling in South America and more South Americans are visiting us. Our sons and daughters are being educated in our colleges.

"The development of our trade with Latin-America is therefore, not merely an opportunistic advantage of the war, but a well-founded development from other major contributing factors, whose effect has been to place our relations with our southern neighbors on a sounder basis than for many years past. Our most significant gain has been in the preparedness of our machinery, including automobiles."

**IOWA BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE**  
DES MOINES, Nov. 14.—Deposits in Iowa banks under state supervision increased \$1,377,866 between June 30 and Oct. 31. This increase is the largest in response to the marked gain in deposits in the consolidated June 30 statement reflected further sound conditions in banking. Bankers increased deposits in August and September by \$1,680,565, and in the last quarter decreased their own borrowings by \$44,874.

**KRAFT CHEESE MEETING**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Kraft Cheese Company meeting scheduled for next Tuesday has been postponed until Nov. 22. It is expected the market will be about 100 per cent in cash and 10 per cent in stock will be cleared.

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# STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES MARKET FOR

## ST. LOUIS LEATHER HAS A FIRM TONE

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**November 14, 1927**  
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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Baldwin's Guildhall Speech

STANLEY BALDWIN'S eloquent words on European peace at the Lord Mayor's banquet recently should have important consequences. The annual induction of the Lord Mayor of London into his office has been the occasion for many highly significant pronouncements. The walls of the Guildhall have heard numbers of Prime Ministers outline their programs on domestic and international politics. Rarely, indeed, however, has the British Prime Minister paid such a glowing tribute to the foreign ministers of other states. Never has the Prime Minister so praised a late enemy. "Where next will a statesman be found with the courage and breadth of vision of Dr. Stresemann and the broad humanity and devotion to peace of M. Briand?" "All Europe honors them and renders tribute to their services to humanity."

Generous expressions such as these contribute to international good will. They will facilitate the work of settling difficulties and modifying attitudes. Mr. Baldwin's speech will hearten those in England who are pessimistic over the outcome of the recent naval conference at Geneva. The hopes expressed at the Guildhall will be taken as indicating that Mr. Baldwin sees eye to eye with Viscount Cecil more completely than Cabinet exigencies have permitted him to admit; and that England, under his leadership, will not be content simply to claim that she has had a share "in the work of appeasement."

A preliminary test will shortly be made. The House of Commons at its autumn session, which has now begun, will debate the problem of disarmament. On this general issue and on the more specific question of Great Britain's attitude toward the proposals made at Geneva there will be serious differences of opinion in the ranks of the Conservatives. Had Mr. Baldwin been speaking at the Guildhall two years ago, he could have eulogized Sir Austen Chamberlain for his great share in the Locarno agreement. That is the last great incident of European appeasement in which Great Britain has played a major rôle. Since then Sir Austen Chamberlain has not been in the forefront of the advances that have been made. It has been his task to act as the spokesman of British interests. He has been the advocate of inaction rather than one of those pointing the way of progress.

The British Cabinet has been divided. There have seemed to be two groups, and the group which favored Sir Austen Chamberlain's policies has apparently been in the saddle. A few weeks ago Viscount Cecil, who belonged to the minority party, resigned from the Cabinet in order that he might have greater freedom of action and be able to attempt to rouse his countrymen to the support of the League, to the encouragement of schemes of disarmament, and to the cause of arbitration. At the time, Mr. Baldwin declared that there were no crucial differences of opinion between him and Viscount Cecil. Perhaps the Prime Minister's eloquent words at the Lord Mayor's banquet indicate that the time has now come when he is prepared to act on Viscount Cecil's program, and that Great Britain will lend more effective and unselfish support to the work of European appeasement.

In any event, the answers to this question will be given without undue delay. The Labor Party and the Liberal Party are much more in favor of concessions in order to reduce expenditures for armaments than is the Conservative Government. Many Conservatives, however, are of the same opinion. Is Mr. Baldwin, in his praise of M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann, indicating that perhaps the policy of his Government may be undergoing a change? The issue will be joined this winter on the question of submitting justiciable disputes to the World Court. The Labor and Liberal parties are in favor of Great Britain's signing the optional clause of the protocol which would bind the country to submit such disputes. May Mr. Baldwin's words foreshadow a less positive policy on this proposal? In France, M. Poincaré realizes that he may lose the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies if he withholds his full support from M. Briand's work of pacification. The country and the deputies are strongly for the pacific settlement of all quarrels and for European appeasement. Perhaps Mr. Baldwin realizes that English public opinion has the same hopes. If so, his speech at the Guildhall takes on added significance.

### The Verdict of Detroit

TO ANY who observed Detroit's unique mayoral campaign at close range it must have been clear that only one major issue was involved. The decisive majority for John C. Lodge represents the official expression of Detroit's judgment on prohibition enforcement. John W. Smith, confident that the "city opinion" of the United States is overwhelmingly wet, made a wide-open town the main plank in his platform. By every art known to wet propagandists he sought to arouse the forces opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. That he succeeded in getting out the full wet vote can hardly be denied.

Mr. Lodge, on the other hand, made no campaign. But his twenty-five years of civic service constituted a significant platform. His stand for law enforcement was well established. To his support there rallied those elements among Detroit's citizens who were unwilling to see the laws of the land flouted and who were convinced that in so highly industrialized a community, "an open town" merely invited economic as well as social disaster.

It is doubtful if, in any one of the larger cities of the United States, the wet and dry issue has been more definitely fought out. The result will serve, perhaps, to temper the judgment of those who have insisted, strenuously and for many months, that the urban populations of the country can be counted upon, when the test comes, to bring about a modification of the dry law.

The result in the case of Detroit is particularly significant because no other city of the Western world is more highly industrialized. Lawlessness and intemperance, by the recent vote, were held to be incompatible with the

economy and efficiency required in the business of mass production. And bootleggers and countenanced saloons were declared to be a menace to the safety of the community and to the standard of living among the many thousands of laborers employed in its factories.

### The Farm Bloc's Responsibility

QUITE properly, it would seem under the circumstances, responsibility has been placed upon the farm bloc, so called, in the United States Congress, and upon the Farm Bureau Federation, of presenting for passage some form of farm relief legislation which will receive both legislative and executive approval. Failing to agree upon some compromise measure, the champions of the vetoed McNary-Haugen equalization fee plan are warned that the relief which it is generally agreed should be provided will necessarily be withheld. Should the farm bloc vote be cast in support of its own bill, it would, of course, be impossible to pass a compromise measure. It is equally true, apparently, that despite the effort made to unite all anti-administration factions, it will be impossible for the farm bloc leaders to marshal sufficient strength to pass such a measure over the President's veto.

The situation, as many conservative students of conditions appraise it, is a peculiarly unfortunate one unless a ground of reasonable argument can be reached. Encouraged by the support and assurances of Farm Bureau Federation managers and agents, senators and representatives from several of the states in the central West have been led to make promises to their constituents which they have found it impossible to fulfill. Farmers who had been led to believe that their producing and marketing problems could be solved only by the adoption of the equalization fee plan, made the championship of this method the price of their support at the polls. With becoming fidelity, these representatives of these voters have sought to execute the contract entered into, and this despite the reasonable presumption that a large percentage of those who exacted the promise acted under a misconception of the remedy proposed, and the additional probability that they and others long ago realized that the relief desired could not be obtained by the method proposed.

It is encouraging that a way has been indicated by which the desired compromise may be reached. The National Grange, collaborating in the conferences held in Washington, is exerting a powerful middle ground influence. Senator McNary, one of the authors of the vetoed measure, is avowedly in favor of some compromise plan. President Coolidge, quite wisely, has not thus far committed himself to any specific measure, although it has been intimated that he regards approvingly the Jardine plan, so called, which is designed to afford substantial government support to co-operative marketing. It is indicated, however, that he will not officially oppose, in advance, any method which does not include the equalization fee feature. Surely it should not be difficult, with this tacit assurance, for the factions which have been working at cross purposes to arrive at a satisfactory compromise.

### Peace Tendencies in Bulgaria

THE World War, which in the Balkan Peninsula followed close on two other wars, brought to Bulgaria two extremely difficult problems, one of which was a turbulent social movement in which most of the masses participated with ardor and vehemence. The heavy war debts, the great number of war refugees, poverty and disappointment produced a soil very favorable for violent dissatisfaction and the most radical social experiments, as a result of which not only did Bulgaria become the home of more revolutionary Communists per thousand inhabitants than any other country in Europe, but also the state passed into the hands of an inexperienced and semi-revolutionary peasant party.

This precipitous growth of uncompromising social movements provoked a violent reaction which resulted in the overthrow of the Agrarian Government and the breaking out of civil war. When the Agrarian Government lost its power in 1923, Andrew Liapcheff was in jail, along with all the other bourgeois ex-ministers, awaiting a "trial by the people." Shortly after the coup d'état he and his colleagues were released, but he took no active part in politics during the succeeding two and a half years.

Mr. Liapcheff, as a member and president of the governing party, "The Democratic, Entente," awaited a favorable moment to become the head of a new Cabinet inspired by more democratic ideals. That time came, and about two years ago Mr. Liapcheff was made Prime Minister. It would be preposterous to state that he has succeeded in giving his country an ideal government, but it is certainly true that he has brought about a decided improvement in the internal situation. From the very start he began to pursue a moderate course from which he has never departed.

This gradual establishment of a milder and more tolerable internal situation, however, is not Mr. Liapcheff's only achievement. The war also brought about a dangerous external situation, the most perilous element in which was the Macedonian question. And Mr. Liapcheff himself is a Macedonian, born in a district which a decade ago became part of Yugoslavia and to which the Bulgarian Prime Minister would not be allowed by the Belgrade Government to return. So one might expect him to be an arch-nationalist. At least the Macedonians have a right to count on his sympathy; which they undoubtedly have, though he does not approve of all the methods they employ.

The terroristic acts recently committed in Yugoslavia by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which professed to be trying to free Macedonia from Yugoslavia, has placed the Bulgarian Government in a position where it has had to decide for or against the activity of the more aggressive Macedonian leaders who are believed to be operating from Bulgaria. And the Prime Minister has come out vigorously and unequivocally against the methods used by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization and has even declared martial law in

parts of Bulgaria to prevent the formation of terroristic plots against Yugoslavia.

In a special session of Parliament Mr. Liapcheff was vociferously denounced by every opposition leader for his "lack of loyalty to the national cause" and his "subserviency" to a neighboring state, but he persisted unswervingly in his course, ever showing moderation, restraint and a desire for peace. His own party was brought to power by the military groups and is supported by the more ardent nationalistic elements, yet due to his wise guidance and that of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Atanas Bourouf, the Bulgarian Government has refrained from the slightest tendency toward "jingoism" or exaggerated nationalism and has striven tenaciously, sincerely and patiently for peace.

### Time and the Money

THERE is cumulative evidence that American industry, if its present level of prosperity is to be sustained, must devote its best talents to the problem of consumption. The advancing skill and swiftness of modern machinery—improved mechanization by which less labor is today manufacturing more goods than at any other time in the industrial history of the Nation—has brought in its wake such productive efficiency that the engineers of distribution are clearly being put to it to match these mechanical advances.

The recent convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in Chattanooga, Tenn., took particular cognizance of this prophetic trend. Col. James L. Walsh, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of New York, stated the problem in these words:

Production has now gutstrapped demand, and the need of the hour is for merchandising to meet and master the increasingly grave problem of marketing at a profit. The question which confronts us is whether we shall charge all our troubles to overproduction and allow business to drift into what has been aptly termed "profitless prosperity," or whether we shall diagnose our business ailment as underconsumption, which can be remedied.

In America's present industrial equation it is apparent that the outstanding factor is the mounting volume of production—a growth which far exceeds the accompanying increases in population. Thus today the United States is producing fully 60 per cent more goods per person than twenty-five years ago.

Many factors may be cited to account for this greatly increased output per person, some operating over a long period of time and others becoming evident only in more recent years, while still others have grown out of changes in the industrial system as a whole. Perhaps the most far-reaching of these factors is the increasing utilization of machinery and power. The amount of horsepower of installed primary power-producing machines in manufacturing establishments increased by 256 per cent between 1899 and 1925, as compared with increases of 175 per cent in output and 87 per cent in the number of persons employed. The widespread acceptance of standardized articles and the consequent economies in manufacturing have likewise served to impel large-scale production.

The result of these mechanical and managerial improvements, combined with the efficiency of workers, enhanced by the benefits of national prohibition, has been to speed up production appreciably faster than consumption. In the opinion of many practical industrialists, the problem which therefore must be recognized and met is the development of sufficient markets to absorb this production. In the words of Colonel Walsh, the "marketing era" is at hand.

Already numerous American manufacturers have taken positive steps toward the solution of their marketing problem—in short, toward the maintenance of a consuming power equal to the producing power of industry. To contribute to this end these industries are recognizing that sustained high wages and a shortening of the working hours give the worker, who in the final analysis is the principal consumer and market, leisure in which to enjoy the things produced and the money with which to buy them.

### Editorial Notes

Place the enforcement of the American dry law solely in the hands of officers who respect and obey it, is the demand that is growing more insistent day by day. Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, formerly Governor of Wyoming, adds this plea:

I have no sympathy with any official who would defy or ignore the prohibition law, or any law. The official who would seek to evade responsibility for the enforcement of law is not the proper person for the position. The oath of office is sacred. Every agency at hand for the enforcement of law must be employed unceasingly. This disrespect for law is one of the greatest problems facing America today.

Canada has taken the place of Great Britain as the best trade customer of the United States, the Dominion's purchases having increased \$55,193,342 in the first eight months of 1927 over the like period in 1926. Canada is prospering, and its business was a great factor in keeping the industries of the United States on a sound basis when other markets were quiet. The prosperity of one nation helps the prosperity of its neighbors.

The policy of trade arbitration is extending so rapidly that thousands of disputes which formerly would have congested the calendars of the courts are being settled quickly and at small cost by the decisions of arbitrators. The theory of arbitration is correct. There should be no doubt, therefore, as to its results being satisfactory.

President Coolidge is reported to have said that upon retirement he is going to spend a year or two "whittling." Probably, though, he will never do a bigger job than shaving five billions off the national debt.

From the close scrutiny devoted to members of the jury in the oil conspiracy case recently before the American courts, there is a tendency disclosed to consider a juror guilty until he is proved innocent.

Isn't it strange? In football interference is support.

## From the Old Seamen's Bench at Douarnenez

ALL day long, almost, they sit there, the old loupes-demer of Douarnenez, side by side upon the long, low bench, against the whitewashed wall of the glaciers entrepôts frigorifiques, or freezing factory, between the pipes that spout white fumes of foaming waste water into the gutter, and thence bubbling to the sea.

Motionless they sit, beneath the projecting eaves—each sea-tanned, weather-beaten, wrinkled, brave old head covered with the round, dark blue beret, battered, like its owner, and sea-salted into various stages of honorable though faded distinction. Excepting the hats, no two of these veterans are dressed quite alike.

Between the jackets there may be small difference either in color or shape, but the trousers are invariably, though only by chance, individual in color, if not in cut. Running an eye along the row of legs, I observe gray-green, cobalt blue, burnt umber, salmon pink, red brick-tint, and mustard yellow, patched with buff and terminating not in sea-boots but in sabots.

A motley line of ancient salts this, that all through a long summer's day, from tide to tide almost, will move scarcely a limb excepting an arm or two, that, with indicating stick in hand, may draw the group's expert, critical attention to some notable harbor feat, such as how skillfully the wind being what, and where, it is—Jean Laurent's Cherche Pain has been maneuvered round the jetty and now rides the teams of tossing white horses that, rushing eastward from the open Atlantic, beat and break, spouting, against the harbor wall.

In all this intensely active, virile, vividly colored harbor-life of Douarnenez there is no lore, no happening, no secret mystery of sea craft, that is hidden from those seeing old eyes. They know it all, and have taught it all, in their turn, to the sons and grandsons who, out there, are practicing it in the daily struggle for bread.

Of all the multicolored pictures and teeming hives of human activity that are these fishing ports of western France, none from Biscayan La Rochelle to the rock-fringed bays of Brittany are lovelier than this chief of the sardine ports. The harbor of La Rochelle, with its stately, towered gateway entrance, backed by the Porte de l'Horloge, and the spires of ancient churches, can boast an architectural setting unrivaled elsewhere; and the multicolored pagoda of its thomiers, or tunny-fish fleet, set against the Tour de la Chaine is a sight never to be forgotten. But this pile of humble terraced homes, gray and white, that is called Douarnenez, looking down upon the swarming harbor, at the head of its blue, hill-fringed bay, offers a spectacle of unified beauty, at once complete, splendid, and austere, such as scarce any other of the world's sports can show.

Moored in picturesque disorder, between the stone jetty and the embowered hills, the black fleet of little sardiniers, anchored all with their noses to the town, floats evenly upon the rippling water. Others, one by one, are making the end of the digue, and once safely out of the tumbling blue, strike their brown sails as though to salute the company they join.

Vandyke brown these sails are—rich, deep, and lustrous—with an exquisite sheen, like that of velvet softened by the shadows of its own folds, and mottled, by long wear and usage, into paler tints, or patched with newer, or older, canvas that contrasts, and yet harmonizes, with the parent sheet. Already from some of the masts, floating out in graceful curves upon the stiffening breeze, hang those frail, gauzy, light-blue nets—the gossamer filets bleus of Basque Bretagne—that bend, like a second firmament, over this busy and beautiful scene.

Here and there, among and about the dark sardiniers, sway imperceptibly, or glide seaward, their elder sisters, the thomiers, not darkly uniformed in black and brown, as are the smaller craft, but painted and trimmed quaintly with white hulls, topped in light blue or gray, and with sails of any and every color that fancy or expediency may suggest.

And about this busy world of dike and water and winged ships moves a population of hardy seafolk, more picturesque and brighter in hue than any, I think, to be

seen elsewhere the world over, save only in the gorgeous East. Red is the chosen color of these crews—vivid tomato-red from head to foot; and every other tone, also, through pure scarlet, almost, to warm magentas, and salmon, and pinks, with five in every hundred of cobalt blue.

No two are quite alike, in tint or newness, every one being touched, in some degree, by time and weather, and mottled with bold patches, upon knees or seat or both by cunning, economical female hands. Thus everywhere about the wharves, moles, jetties, decks, inns, and streets of Douarnenez, when the fleets are in, swarm these thronging figures of scarlet and blue, in groups and flowing streams of humanity.

These, then, are some of the sights which those silent old mariners, full of wistful memories, sit gazing upon from their bench, while singly, in pairs, in groups, their crimson sons come clattering by, laden with the silver harvest of the deep. Here threads a long file of them bearing, chainwise, large two-handled baskets of fresh-caught sardines, so shimmering in the midday light that a glance at them is all the eye can bear.

Here are three more; their towed heads invisible beneath hillocks of cork floats, and followed by a single slim youth dragging on a rope a young shark. They pass the white-walled inn, "La Levée de l'Aurore," so named because it faces over the harbor to the eastern hills across the bay where, beyond the dancing hills and the swaying masts, above the hedgerowed fields, the bosky chestnut copses, and the sandy bay, by the Pointe du Riz, ascends diurnally the golden, rosy dawn.

Farther along the wharf, seaward, rises a little forest of masts, some with rich velvety-brown sails still bent upon them, and none built into any deck but propped carelessly against the parapet wall that supports the upper road, where the fishers' houses are, their gables cunningly contrived to show, white against the gray by alternate long stones and short ones, the symbol of the cross.

This corner of the port is given to the thomiers, now presiding at the quay side for a cruise after crayfish, off the West African coast. A pile of bronze-colored bread, heaped upon the quay, is being tossed, loaf by loaf, from hand to hand, to be stowed somewhere, anywhere, beside coal, oil, potatoes, and I know not what commodities of their hard shipboard existence.

Upon every hand, in this gorgeous water world, are bustle and ordered activity, a most human comedy, played to clutter of sabots upon stones, creaking of cordage, rattle of pulleys, grind of windmills, harsh Breton sailor voices, and shrill pipe of black-robed women, calling from shore to ship, and from ship to shore; while occasionally through it all comes the distant clank and hum of modern machinery, from the coniferous, whose confections are neither of flour, nor sugar, nor fruit, but of olive oil only with blocks of ice also for the preserving, in those familiar silver tins, of the multitudes of gleaming sardine fish that the daughters, sisters, and sweethearts of these rough, red Breton seamen are packing.

Picturesque costumes of black velvet and cloth, dainty lace caps, the songs, even, that the girls sing in unison over their work—harking back, all of them, to the Middle Ages—clash strangely with the throbbing and roar of modern machinery, and with all today's organized methods of production "en masse."

But if ugly walls and whirling wheels detract somewhat from the manifold beauties of Douarnenez, they have added, surely, to its material prosperity; for were you to inquire from that group of elderly women, now bargaining resolutely over the price of tunny fish, with the crew of a laden thomier, newly arrived, they will all tell you the same story: that their daughters, in these days of motors and machinery, earn often as much, in a day, as themselves, with harder work, could make sure of in a week.

Such are some of the unchanging sights; such are a few of the now swiftly changing methods, that, since their own active years, those sea-grizzled loupes-demer, dozing upon their bench, gaze upon, dream of, talk about, sometimes, between sunrise and sundown, in this ancient Breton port.

## Mirror of the World's Opinion

### Another Pay Day, Too

GEORGE EASTMAN of Rochester makes an elaborate argument on the subject of adding another month to our calendar. Mr. Eastman expresses the belief that a thirteen months' year of four even weeks each month would be better than our present twelve months year. He urges a world-wide conference on the subject in the hope that the new year might be put into effect in 1933.

Mr. Eastman may be right, casting up and subtracting and dividing all the things that may be added on either side of the argument. We confess we have made no survey of the subject that would warrant us in offering enlightenment on the theme. But if the world-wide conference is held we would, with apologies for injecting the small details of life into such an exalted issue, submit a phase of the question that dignified minds might overlook.

When we come to meet the monthly installment on the motorcar, make the monthly payment on the radio, send a check for the monthly assessment on daughter's new piano, face the landlord for the rent on the first day of each month, and submit monthly installments to the bank to renew the thirty-day note for the third time, not to mention the monthly payments for the groceries and the shoes for the children, we form the impression, some way or other, that the first world conference on the subject of making a calendar put too many first days of the month into it. Why would we add to our sorrow by inserting another one?—Kansas City Times.

### "Meet the Wife"

A DELICIOUS bit of exalted writing by the "enraptured reporter" is found in the World's account, this morning, of Dwight Morrow's reply to the Mexican Consul's speech of greeting at Laredo:

"Now it might have been expected—it would have been natural enough—that a man, a banker by profession, unaccustomed to speech on public occasions, in a foreign land, speaking to a foreign mind and character, would be stiff, or, at best, formal. And in Mr. Morrow's case there was his self-imposed resolution not to come to himself about Mexico until he had talked with President Calles. So he had to choose his words. He chose them to perfection:

"It was very kind of you to take the trouble to come here to welcome me," he said. "I thank you very much. May I present you to Mrs. Morrow?"

In other words, the Ambassador, summoning every mental resource of the banker and diplomat, said to the Mexican official, "Meet the wife."—New York Evening Post.

### The Pursuit of Admiration

IT IS when the pursuit of admiration is made the end of life that it has a stunting and disastrous effect on character, and it is not likely to damage those whose energies are directed to larger issues and who feel that they have a work to do. No sensible person will begrudge a woman who is the helper of her husband and the stay of her household her natural desire to be as attractive looking as possible. Nor will the wise man do anything but join in the chorus of praise for one who has exhibited ability, resource and industry in that to which he has applied himself. It is our duty as members of the community to judiciously use our tributes of admiration.—Vancouver Province.

### Raking Leaves

WE ALL feel at this season a craving to rake leaves. That is a bit of the primitive in us, a bond with nature which not all the blandishments of civilization have dissolved. Our primordial ancestors raked leaves. They made beds with them in their caves—great heaping

beds, fragrant of autumn, in which the hairy-chested troglodyte pounded his ear until the rocks shook.

The question is, how can we rake leaves and enjoy again that touch of nature which makes all time kin? We are glad to be able to answer that. If you will drive through Forest Park these Indian summer afternoons you will see a great force of happy men raking leaves. They are from the workhouse. All you have to do is get yourself in the workhouse, and you can experience everything that thrilled the old-timers even unto Adam. You can rake leaves and burn leaves. "Who has smelled wood smoke," says Kipling, has known adventure; but who has not least smelt? Can you ever forget it?

To the workhouse, thou sluggard!—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

### The Most Obliging Man

AN AMERICAN newspaper correspondent claims to have discovered the most obliging man in the world; in the person of a passenger on board the steamer Rensselaer, during a recent voyage. This hero noticed that a letter had blown from the hands of one of the passengers into the Hudson River. With a gentlemanly "get it for you," he dived over the side. The lifeboat was lowered, and with the model of courtesy was returned to the ship he handed over the letter with the comment, "I am afraid it is wet." The report says that he spoke with a Swedish accent, so Europe may take the credit for his upbringing. It is a pretty tale, but one feels that a really obliging man would have offered to dry the letter or to type out a copy neatly on the ship's typewriter.—Glasgow Herald.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Appreciation From a Far-Off Land

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Having now finished reading the last of the twenty articles which Professor Feldman has contributed to The Christian Science Monitor on prohibition in America, I want to express my deep sense of indebtedness to the great privilege which I have thus been permitted to enjoy. The articles will be of great value to all who wish to have a clear and unbiased reference to the subject. It has been the most thorough and impartial investigation of the case that has yet been made. They are highly creditable, alike to the professor himself and also to the very fine paper in which they have been published.

I only wish it were possible to present at least a summary of these articles to the readers of the press, but unfortunately, while space is found for attacks on prohibition, anything in its favor is debarré. I hope that I may in some way be able to make use of the valuable information with which I have been furnished.

WM. JAS. WILLIAMS, Christchurch, New Zealand.

### S's Seem Strangely Successful

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The reference to "alliteration's artful aid" in a letter printed recently in the Monitor reminded me of one of the funniest examples of alliteration that I know. When in college we had a professor who was noted for hissing his s's, much to the delight and amusement of the students. One of his favorite rules for us was this: "Avoid a succession of similar sounds in the same sentence." I send this just to keep the ball a-rolling.

Springfield, Mass. HENRY C. TAYLOR.